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PROPOSITION OF ONE TERM FOR PRESIDENT STIRS UP DISCUSSION

Declaration of Democrats at Baltimore May Be Overturned Easily by Events of Next Four Years

PROGRAM OUTLINED

Success of Governor Wilson Said to Mean the Development of a Situation Demanding His Renomination

WASHINGTON—The one-term idea, as applied to the presidency, is in so much favor, said a member of the House Friday, that the Democratic party felt perfectly safe in putting it into the Baltimore platform, and it is quite certain that Woodrow Wilson, when the proper time comes, will announce his adherence to it. Whether, however, at the end of his four-year term in the White House, assuming for the moment his election, he is again to be a candidate, will depend, he continued, not on what was put into a platform at Baltimore, but on the practical state of affairs at that time. The events of four years may easily overturn any party declaration.

In 1884 Grover Cleveland announced, in response to a public demand, that he favored a single term, but in 1888 his renomination was demanded by the entire party and was given him by acclamation. Legislative programs carried out in part or only begun, demanded that the party retain Cleveland as its leader, and this it did, although none too fond of him personally. The general impression in this city, both among Republicans and Democrats, is that Governor Wilson will certainly be renominated, if, assuming his election this year he gives a satisfactory administration of his high office.

It will be a large program which the Democrats will tackle in the event of party success in November. Something must be done with the tariff. The tariff is to be revised in accordance with the tariff-revenue idea. The currency is to be dealt with in some comprehensive way. Conservation is to be strengthened and made sure. These are but a few of the big items, and they give some idea of the magnitude of the task which will confront a successful Democracy. One Congress, even with an extra session thrown in, could not dispose of all of them.

One issue at least—the currency—and perhaps two, would go over until the Sixty-Fourth Congress, meeting on the eve of the presidential campaign of 1916. In other words, the Democratic task would only be half finished by 1916, and the result would be that a demand would come up from all quarters for the renomination of Woodrow Wilson, and that neither he nor the party could withstand it. At least that is the prevailing opinion in this city at present.

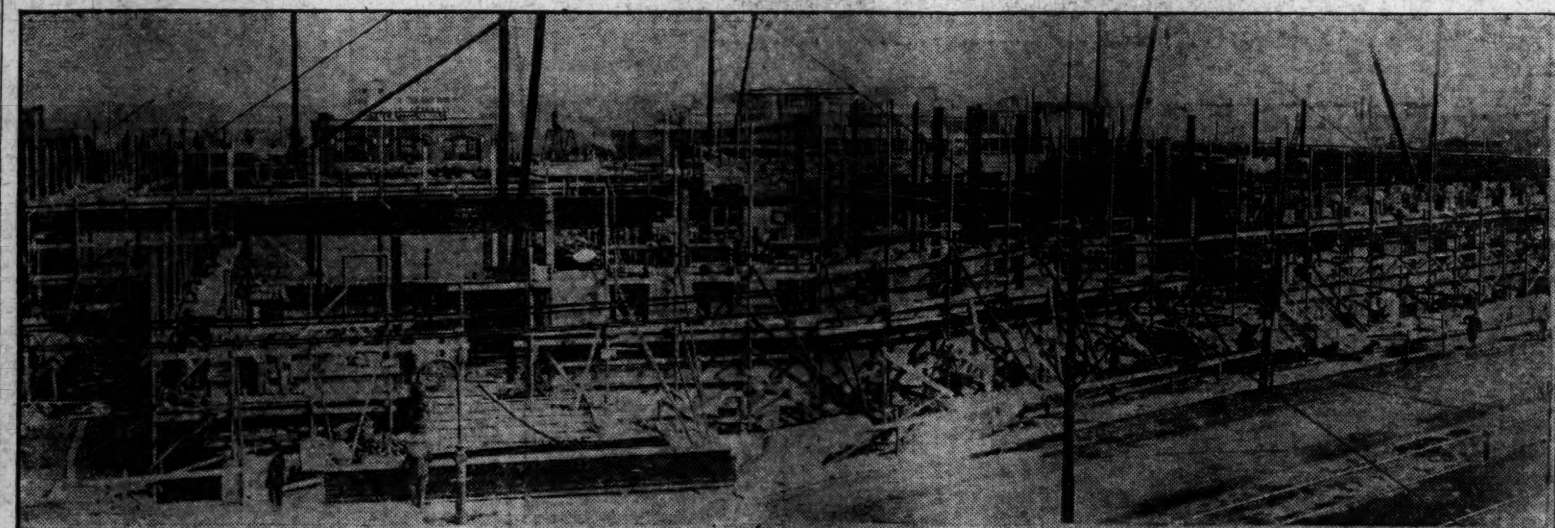
This is not the first time the one-term idea has been an issue in American politics. The agitation of it began with the making of the constitution, and it has continued at intervals ever since. It probably has received its present impetus owing to the impending candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt, just as interest in it was revived in 1880, when it was proposed to nominate Grant for a third term.

In the second term of Madison the one-term agitation was very great, owing to the charges made by the federalists that his reelection has been brought about by the liberal use of patronage. The agitation of those days, however, reached its highest point during the second term of Jackson, and amendment after amendment was offered to the constitution, some of them receiving a large vote in both houses of Congress.

During the constitutional convention in 1787 the presidential term was long a matter of debate. Some members favored making it 10 years, with ineligibility for a second term. Others urged that it be made for six years and still others tried to have it limited to two years. Finally a compromise was reached which placed it half way between

(Continued on page five, column four)

ERECTING SUPERSTRUCTURE OF Y. M. C. A. BUILDINGS



Showing great progress being made on new Huntington avenue home—Working on third story

BOSTON Y. M. C. A. CONERSTONE TO BE LAID BY MR. TAFT

Steel uprights of the new \$500,000 Y. M. C. A. building in Huntington avenue today reached the third story level and the brick work on the walls is well up to the second story.

"We are only waiting for President Taft to name the day," it was stated today at the temporary offices of George W. Mehahey, general secretary, 2 Ashburton place, when inquiry was made as to the laying of the cornerstone.

"The President has consented to officiate, but we do not feel like pressing him for immediate action so soon after his arrival at Beverly. The ceremony will take place early in August, probably."

"Good progress is being made on the structure, and we hope to be ready for the housewarming this fall, before the first of the year, anyway. It all depends on the contractors now."

The new plant will consist of six buildings, all joined, with the exception of the automobile and electrical school, which is located on a plot across St. Botolph street in the rear. All the units on the Huntington avenue side of St. Botolph street are to be accessible through the main lobby of the administration building. There will be separate entrances on Huntington avenue to the administration building, the boys' and the educational building.

KING AND QUEEN SEE PARISH R. C. WIN THAMES CUP

(By the United Press)

LONDON—In the presence of the King and Queen and thousands of spectators the Parish Rowing Club won the historic Thames cup, the opening event of the final day of the Henley regatta.

The King and Queen joined the great water carnival in the ancient royal barge built for King William III. and which has not been used for nearly 100 years. The barge had been especially overhauled for the occasion and was gorgeously decorated in red and white with the silk canopy and drapings. It was manned by Royal Barge-master W. G. East and six of the King's watermen clad in ancient Tudor uniforms embroidered with the royal cipher and crown. Except for walking in royal funeral or coronation processions this was the first real job the royal watermen have had for many years but as they are experienced they had no difficulty in handling the craft.

The open event for the Thames cup was between the Parish Club and the eight representing St. John's College. The visitors won by a scant length in 7m. 33s.

In the race for grand challenge cup the Sydney Club of New South Wales, Australia, defeated the crack Leander eight. The Sydney crew won by three quarters of a length. In the race for the Diamond skulls, E. W. Powell defeated A. McCulloch. Powell won as he pleased McCulloch, giving up before the race was half over. The winner's time was 8m. 49s.

SQUANTUM FLIERS MAY ENTER \$5000 HYDROPLANE FLIGHT

Prospects of sharing in the \$5000 prize money put up by Robert Collier, president of the Aero Club of America, for a hydro-aeroplane flight from New York to Boston, with one stop at Newport, on the day the New York Yacht Club fleet starts on its annual cruise are being discussed today by the aviators at the Squantum meet, which is likely to continue into next week as a flying exhibition. Glenn L. Martin and Miss Blanche Scott will fly today and probably next week, according to Mr. Martin.

With the exception of Mr. Martin and Miss Scott, who have been paid in full to date, the aviators refuse to fly any more, charging that the management has broken the contracts. They did not fly yesterday because they were denied the division of the gate receipts or any cash in lieu.

The hydro-aeroplane flight would terminate at Squantum, it is believed, and would be an open event without conditions. Page, Coffyn, Fish, Freeman, Captain Willoughby and Peck were mentioned as entrants.

Whether the course will be around Cape Cod, following the "outside" steamer route, or will cut across the cape, is not yet decided. If it goes by the shorter line it will be about 250 miles long, and if all the way over water will be about 350.

The 1000-mile cross country flight from Chicago just after the close of the international meet there was also a topic, but limited because of its being open only to licensed aviators. It will include a day's stop at Dayton, O., for the unveiling of the two columns dedicated to the Wright brothers and marking the site of their first flights.

READING MUST WAIT FOR GAS

READING, Mass.—Users of gas here will continue without supply until the town meeting in Wakefield, July 15, authorizes the Wakefield plant commissioners to make extensions here.

Comparatively few people are affected by the situation as nearly every house in the town is lighted by electricity from the Reading plant, the householders missing the gas only for cooking.

HORSE AND FOOT OF STATE MILITIA OFF ON CAMPING TOURS

The organizations of the Massachusetts militia are on their annual camp tours today and before night the headquarters of three organizations will be established, two on Cape Cod and one in the vicinity of Bedford.

Field Battery A, Capt. John C. Sherborne commanding, departed this morning at the South station for West Barnstable to encamp near Cotuit pond and on the same train went the headquarters of Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the eighth infantry, which will also be established at West Barnstable, the command moving from Boston tomorrow.

At 10 o'clock commanding officers of the four troops of the first squadron cavalry reported with full ranks to Maj. Charles A. Schmitz in Lafayette square, Cambridge, and the column at once moved northward, the objective point being Bedford, from which location the cavalrymen will maneuver along the same territory traversed last year. They will end their tour in the vicinity of West Newbury.

Tomorrow the third battalion, coast artillery corps, will go to Ft. Strong and on Monday the naval brigade will board the Chicago and the Rodgers and join the Atlantic fleet off Provincetown.

On establishing headquarters Colonel Sweetser of the eighth infantry will assume command of the field artillery at West Barnstable.

MAYOR FITZGERALD ASKED WHY LIGHTING WORK IS NOT DONE

Boston's finance commission is urging Mayor Fitzgerald to improve the street lighting system of the city in accordance with provisions made in June, 1911, when a loan of \$300,000 for the purpose was approved.

"Since the latter date the work of providing inverted mantle lamps and lighting devices has proceeded with tardiness, which has not been, and in the opinion of the commission, cannot be, adequately explained," says the commission in a letter to the mayor.

"The results of this dilatory procedure are:

"1. The city has had to put up with a lighting system inferior to that recommended by the commission.

"2. The city is paying over \$10,000 a year more than it would have to pay for the better system.

"3. The city is losing additional money by the failure to install suitable automatic lighting devices.

"4. The city is also losing on interest account through the failure to use the money, which has been borrowed, but has not yet been used for the purpose of the loan."

The commission then recommends that the city immediately make a contract for the purchase of inverted mantle lamps in accordance with the terms of the bid submitted Jan. 24, 1912; that the city purchase immediately and install as quickly as possible not less than 2000 automatic lighters and that the city complete the equipment of all gas lamps with automatic lighting devices as quickly as possible.

Mayor Fitzgerald in replying said that Commissioner Rourke is away at Panama, and as he has had the matter under consideration for some time, a proper point of view of the city can not be given until his return.

BOSTON'S CUSTOMS INCREASE \$581,599

Increase of \$581,599 in the receipts for customs at this port for the fiscal year over, 1911 is shown in figures made public today by Thomas Salmon, auditor.

The amount received for duties was \$23,756,486 and \$56,805 was taken in from miscellaneous sources, bringing the receipts up to \$24,117,351.

Commander of Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Off on Camp Maneuvers



(Photo by Oppenheim)
COL. E. L. SWEETSER

RIFLEMEN TO SHOOT FOR NEW \$1000 TROPHY AT WAKEFIELD RANGE

Announcement that the annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association, on the Bay State range in Wakefield, has been advanced one week, the new dates being Aug. 19 to 24 inclusive, was made today. The presentation of a \$1000 trophy by Col. Charles Hayden of Boston, for a new all America match, also was announced.

By advancing the meet one week it is expected that most of the crack teams from the south and west, which are to compete in the national shoot, will first come to Wakefield for the matches.

This Hayden trophy, an American Indian figure in bronze, by Cyrus S. Dallin, will be for an eight-man team match, entries to be limited only to the western hemisphere. The event will be known as the Hayden All America Match, and will be open to teams from any military organization in North or South America.

Maj. John M. Portal, secretary of the association, received a communication today from Capt. C. L. Teft, adjutant-general's department, Texas, saying that he will enter a team in the national shoot at Sea Girt and would like to send the same team to Wakefield if the dates do not conflict. The change of dates as announced will make it possible for the Texans to come and teams from Alabama and Oklahoma will also make the trip while entries are already in from New Jersey and New York and Pennsylvania is expected.

Military Officer Who Presents Trophy for an All-America Shoot



COL. CHARLES HAYDEN

N. E. ENGINEERS PICK BOSTON MAN

Albert C. Ashton of Boston has been nominated president of the New England Association of Commercial Engineers, which is to open an exhibition of machinery at Springfield, Mass., on Thursday. The show will extend over Saturday.

This exhibition is being held in connection with the annual meeting on Friday in that city. A change in the constitution is to be adopted whereby there will be nine members on the executive board instead of four.

ROYALIST INVASION PREDICTED

(By the United Press)
MADRID, Spain—Several newspapers today predict that there will be a royalist invasion of Portugal on Sunday. It was also reported that the Lisbon authorities had nipped a Republican conspiracy the purpose of which was to banish the President and replace him with Alfonso Costa, former minister of justice.

OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD GAMES START IN STADIUM TODAY

Trial Heats in One Hundred Meter Dash Are Run Off Following Big Parade of Athletes

26 NATIONS MARCH

D. T. Lippincott, University of Pennsylvania, Makes New Record for 100-Meter Dash in Trial Heat

(By the United Press)
STOCKHOLM.—There was a pistol shot in the Stadium at 11 a. m. today and the International Olympic games were formally opened. The contests were scheduled for two weeks. From the royal box at one end of the enclosure King Gustav personally greeted the 3000 athletes as they marched past him five bands enlivening the procession with a medley of national airs. Twenty six nations were represented and the Americans had fourth place in the line of march yielding precedence through courtesy to the Scandinavians.

The initial contest was the javelin throwing, five nations competing. While this was on, the heralds announced the first 21 heats of the 100-meter dash. The finals of this race will be run off tomorrow, and the Americans were certain that they would clinch the victory either with Clement P. Wilson of Coe College, Ia., or Howard P. Drew of the Springfield, Mass., high school.

J. Ira Courtney of the Olympic athletic club won his heat in the 100-meter dash, marking the first victory of the day for the Americans.

A. T. Meyer of the Irish-American A. C. also won his preliminary heat in the 100.

American successes continued when F. V. Belote of the Chicago A. A. qualified in his heat immediately followed by the success of P. C. Gerhardt of the Olympic A. C. of San Francisco in his and Howard P. Drew of the Springfield high school in his.

D. T. Lippincott of the University of Pennsylvania in qualifying in his heat for 100 meters clipped one fifth of a second off the Olympic record for the distance, covering it in 10-3-5s.

Ralph C. Craig of the Detroit Y. M. C. A. also qualified in his trial heat for the 100.

The opening of the games was witnessed by a crowd of 60,000 people, the majority of the foreign visitors being Americans.

The athletes put in the last day training Friday, all the men being in fine trim. Ralph Rose, the giant shot-putter, put up a fine performance, easily beating his previous world's record, much to the delight of the large crowd.

MRS. HOFFMAN SAYS MEAT AND CHICKEN DEALERS FACE CRISIS

That the action of the wholesale meat dealers in cutting off the supply of meat will be detrimental only to themselves and that the chicken dealers must keep open for at least three days a week to keep their licenses obtained from the rabbi, was the statement today of Mrs. Eva Hoffman, president of the Mothers Protective Association. If extreme measures are taken to keep back supplies the Hebrew women will open a municipal market, Mrs. Hoffman said.

All is quiet in the Hebrew districts of the North, South and West ends today, the Jewish Sabbath. Several extra patrolmen are on duty, however, as it is reported that attempts will be made to put meat into the shops ready to sell after sundown.

A mass meeting is to be held in Chelsea this evening in a Walnut street hall. Among the speakers are Mrs. Eva Hoffman, Philip Davis of the Civil Service House, Mrs. Annie Finkelstein of Malden and Max Rosen of the Bakers Union.

ROADS ORDERED TO IDENTIFY SHIPMENTS

WASHINGTON—Finding violations of the law in the operation of railroad transit privileges, particularly in the substitution in transit of one kind of grain for another. Interstate commerce commission laid down today a series of corrective rules.

The new orders require that the railroads shall establish rules which positively identify shipments and shall file exact statements covering every phase of the milling at transit privilege.

THREE INDICTED ON CHARGE OF TRYING TO DYNAMITE CARS

Grand Jury Bill Accuses One of Three of Putting Explosive on Tracks During Elevated Strike

TEN OTHERS HELD

Cases of the Strikers and Sympathizers Arrested in South Boston Disturbance Are Continued

W. H. Schamberg, John R. Hutchinson and John Massey were indicted in the superior court today for conspiring to put dynamite on the tracks of the Boston Elevated Company in Brighton.

In the South Boston district court, 10 men, including striking Elevated employees had their cases continued until Thursday. They were charged with disturbances in South Boston last night.

Hutchinson was also indicted for placing dynamite on the tracks and for having a quantity of dynamite stored in his dwelling house. The indictments were returned before Judge Clapp.

Leonard R. Kane, 48 Ewing street, was charged with throwing missiles, Edward Murray, 98 Power street, assault and battery, M. A. Lang, 59 P street, intimidation of Elevated employee and Jeremiah Glynn, 748 Dorchester avenue; Patrick Kearns of Malden, Michael Schofield, 621 Third street, Philip Basie, 602 Sixth street, Thomas S. Brown of Medford, Edward J. Lane, 14 O street and William J. Corbett, 180 M street, charged with disturbance of the peace. John H. Newman of South Boston was released at the police station last evening.

It has been decided by the executive board and attorneys of Boston Street Car Men's Union that action be taken against certain police officials and patrolmen for false arrest and imprisonment of men on strike and against certain "I." officials for impersonating themselves as policemen, and also that action be taken against the officials in charge of one suburban station for alleged neglect of duty.

Eleven men returning from a meeting in Maynard hall, South Boston, last evening attacked seven cars on Dorchester street, driving the passengers to the street. While they were being arraigned in court this morning before Judge Joseph D. Fallon today, 50 non-union men from New York arrived in Boston for service with the company. The men arrived in Newtonville, Mass., by train, and were transferred to trolley cars bound for Boston to avoid the union pickets at the South station.

Earnest E. Smith, counselor, is to present a resolution at Monday's meeting of the city council demanding that the Elevated Company grant the right of its employees to organize.

Fred Fay, organizer for the union men, announces that beginning Sunday a meeting will be held each night in each of the elevated divisions. These are to be mass meetings attended by all the striking carmen. At the close of the meetings another meeting is to be held on the Common.

STREET CARS IN COLLISION

At Pleasant street entrance to the subway of the Boston Elevated this morning a Lenox street-North station car struck a Roxbury Crossing and North Station car which had been stopped to allow the wires overhead to be repaired. The delay lasted four minutes.

STOKERS STRIKE ON PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK—The steamship Philadelphia of the American line, which was due to sail for Southampton, Cherbourg and Plymouth today, was delayed by a strike of stokers and coal passers, who were ordered out by a delegate of the United Transport Federation Union.

Nearly all responded, leaving the boiler room and going ashore at once.

REBEL FORCES NOW IN JUAREZ

WASHINGTON—Colonel Stever, commanding the troops on the Texas border, telegraphed the war department Friday that it had been reported to him unofficially that 1500 rebel soldiers have arrived in Juarez from the south within 24 hours.

Governor Colquitt of Texas telegraphed that he considered the situation so critical that he has withdrawn the Texas militia from the maneuver camp at Alexandria, La., to guard the border at El Paso.

POSTAL BANKS FOR ALL BOSTON

Establishment of postal savings depositories in all of the branch offices in the Boston postal district has been authorized. The order will become effective on Aug. 1.

Teachers and Students who wish to work through the summer vacation, may find the Monitor's "employment" advertisements of service

NO CHARGE

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....4c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE

ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

A YEARNING

Could I have my own way, I know well I would be
An orator, loud and sonorous,
With a voice of such volume that all would agree
It was strong as a many-tongued chorus.

But I would not go speaking to crowds in a hall
On the issues concerning the nation;
Ah, no! it would be my fond purpose to call
The trains at the big Union station:
"All aboard for Milwaukee, White Pigeon, Balboa,
Miller's Crossing, Taft, Prairie du Chien,
Jonesville Junction, Eureka and Kalama-
zoo;
Train ready on track seventeen!"

I would deem it a pleasure to work just for fun,
Nor ask any wage for my staying
If among all the travelers, now and then, one
Could understand what I was saying.

For, oh! as I've harkened as hard as I could,
I have said to myself, "Oh, how pleasant
'T would be for the public if somebody would
Call the trains as they're not called at present."

All aboard for Kerboodle, Wow-Wow, Mumbleo,
Whishwash, What-You-Say, Fiddle-Dee,
Hush-a-Baby, No-Matter, Can't-Guess-It, Woo-Woo,
Train ready on track empty-three!"

The difference 'twixt a lady and a railroad's very plain
For the latter really wishes you to step upon its train.

FALSE ALARM

Now it's: "Ho, for the country!" the city folks cry,
As to out of town kindred they flit,
But although they will stay and eat three meals a day,
They won't "hoe" in the garden a bit.

The ardent desire of the Cubans to conduct matters in a manner that will render help from this nation unnecessary is most commendable. No lover of liberty would wish her bird of liberty to have a clipped wing.

OPTIMISTS

Astronomers should be glad, that's so,
And fill with hope their cup,
Because their business, don't you know,
Is always "looking up."

Just now the man whose moderate circumstances serve to keep him pretty close to his own fireside can thank his stars that he does not have to pack his trunk and go on a jaunt to Europe, as so many wealth-burdened people are almost forced to do.

The workmen of the country appear to be having some slight difficulties in making the bookkeepers understand just what percentage of the profits belong to the ones who do the heavy work.

ELECTRICITY USED IN WEIGHING COAL

Electrical coal weighing machine, operated by opening and closing an electric circuit, has been placed on the market, says Popular Electricity. The coal is made to run into the hopper by a vibrator. This vibrator, which is off centre, weighs two ounces, but is revolved at a speed sufficiently high to shake the chute and cause the coal to run into the hopper.

When the coal has filled the hopper until it counterbalances the weights in the weight can, a lever connected to the weight beam trips a switch, stops the motor and vibrator and by magnets

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudville.
TREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK

COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
GAIETY—"Office Girl."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."

CHICAGO

CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"Office Girl."
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."
MAJESTIC—Vaudville.

THE WORLD'S CENTER

Where is the center of the world?
It's "our house," don't you know?
For east or west or north or south,
Wherever we may go
We find no spot that's half so dear,
No matter where we roam,
As that one nest of peace and rest
We fondly call "our home."

It may be just a few small rooms
Within the crowded town;
A snug farm cottage hid beyond
The hills of green or brown;
But wheresoever it may stand,
With loving hearts impelled,
"Our house" must be, for you and me,
The center of the world.

This is the season of the year when all the amateur gardeners find much pleasure in reminding us that green stuff bought at the grocer's is not half as good as the hoe-made article.

BENEATH HIM

He's so quite carried away with his work,
Don't you know,
And it's such a high calling, I guess,
What they say of the acrobatist is so—
He looks down on us all more or less.

And now a slack-wire performer has gone into bankruptcy, owing several thousand dollars. Couldn't make his books balance.

PRUDENCE

Now when you have guests for dinner,
Cut the slice a little thinner,
For, by late reports it's found
Beef's gone up a cent a pound.

With a bumper watermelon crop and a peach crop estimated at 5000 carloads it is going to require something more than an insignificant twist in politics to give the people of Georgia a pessimistic view of the immediate future.

AN HONEST MAN

In paying the Indians for their land Penn was determined he
Would make the red men understand
He was not a steal pen, see?

It was a wise observer who remarked: "It is a finer tribute to a man to have the public asking why he hasn't a monument than it is to have it asking why he has." All of which is worth quoting to the many visitors to Boston and Cambridge who look in vain for any considerable monument that has been reared to the nation's foremost and best loved poet, Longfellow.

NATURALLY

We're all behind time, more or less;
We've simply got to be,
While watches, since it is the style,
Are worn in front, you see.

Is it to become the popular thing to live in America on the European plan? The number of Americans who are building homes in England would seem to indicate that America is a good place to make money and Europe a good place to spend it. As a Dublin orator once said: "The trouble with Ireland is that it is overrun with absentee landlords."

releases the discharge gate, allowing the coal to run out.
As the hopper, relieved of its load, rises, the weight arm again actuates a controlling device, which closes the discharge gate, starts the motor and the operation is repeated.

TRUSTEES ACCEPT BUILDING PLAN

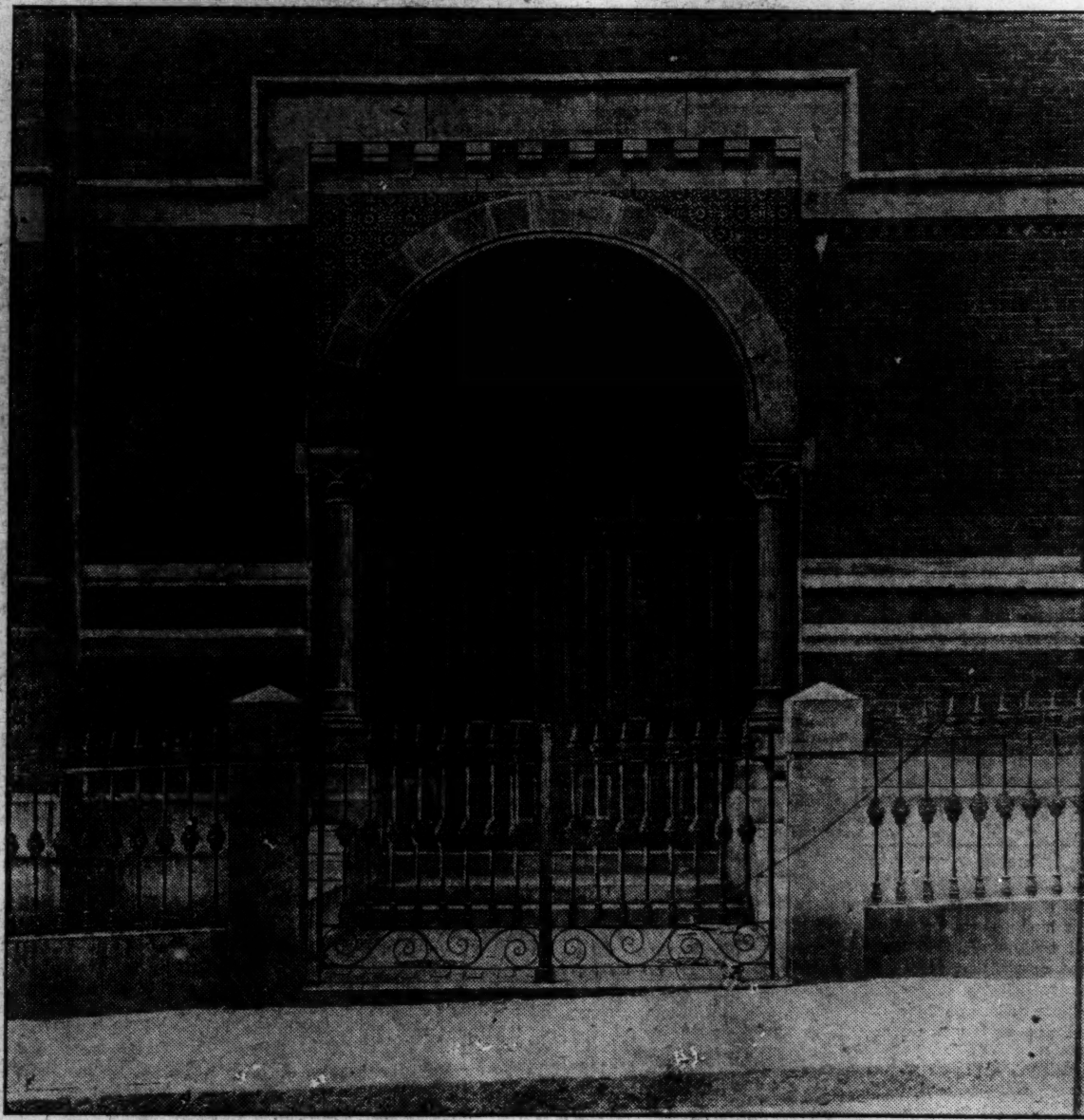
OBERLIN, O.—Trustees of Oberlin College have adopted the general plan prepared for the location of future buildings. It was decided to place the administration building back of the botanical laboratory, between Finney chapel and Peters hall.

For the construction of the administration building an anonymous donor gave \$50,000 one year ago.

EVEN-KEEL PLANE INVENTED

TOPEKA, Kan.—Gorge Hall, a mechanic in the Santa Fe shops here, has invented a flying machine which he believes will make air navigation safe. The model flies on an even keel under all conditions, and with electric fans playing on it. The machine has four propellers, set so that two pull against the other two, thus creating a sort of gyroscopic motion which holds the machine stable at all times, in addition to driving it forward.

DOOR TO MILES STANDISH SCHOOL



Distinctive appearance is given to archway of Roxbury primary institution by an unusual treatment with decorative tile, Gothic column and belt course of dressed stone

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with subjects of general interest:

MANCHESTER UNION—It is generally understood, perhaps in a vague sort of way, that irrigation has accomplished wonders for vast tracts of formerly arid and barren lands in some parts of the West. This generally vague notion covers a range of possibilities from mere nominal improvement of already productive land to the transformation which raises the desert to blossom as the rose. And, indeed, the range of achievements seems fully as wide as that.

Consider, for example, the Yakima valley, in the state of Washington. Experts estimate that it will require about 22,000 cars to haul the tremendous irrigated crop out of that region this summer and the coming fall and winter. The harvest has already begun in earnest, and it is said that there will be work for 5000 to 8000 people in the fields from now until the middle of November. Sent out of the valley at one time, the fruit, alfalfa, potatoes, hops and other products, would make a train 160 miles long, each car being 40 feet in length. By far the greater number of the cars will be loaded with apples and alfalfa, about 10,000 carloads of the latter product being shipped away.

TOLEDO BLADE—Year by year the lake passenger trade has increased. This season has begun with promises and signs of a breaking of all records in the carriage of pleasure seekers and the returns in profits to the carriers. It is altogether strange that the lakes were so long neglected by people as a source of interest and recreation by people who did not live upon their shores and were not familiar with their beauties. Colorado drew tourists in crowds long before strangers were attracted to the "Flats." The long and dusty journey across the Yosemite was an old story before folk discovered there was more sweetness and coolness and fine scenery at Mackinac. The Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence had their annual patrons years before any except fishing enthusiasts explored the Ten Thousand Islands of Georgian bay. But now the glories of the Great lakes are known. Now they are properly ad-

vised, pictured and described. The resident of Florida, or Texas, or steam- ing St. Louis or smothering Wash- ington, is fully familiar with the fact that upon the lakes relief is assured, scenery is not of the "doctored" photo- graph sort, pleasure is not patterned after Coney island and prices are not arranged according to standards set by cities having national political conven- tions.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—Some- times negative definitions are helpful. An art school is not a shop to buy cheap and sell dear, so as to pay handsome profits on the investment. It is not a factory, to be managed with scientific efficiency so as to get the maximum service out of the minimum of wage fund and pay fat dividends on watered stock. These delusions exist among gentlemen otherwise as sagacious as they are gen- erous, who bring to the guidance of art institutions the habits and training as well as the money they acquired in commer- cial life. It is the most important labor of higher art education to root them out by the teaching of elementary principles and the experience of older countries. This higher education has made great progress in the older American cities, though we have nothing like the great state endowed museums and art schools of Europe. But the notion that an art school must "pay its way" is distinctly obsolete. The big art schools of the East, the Pacific and the middle West are invariably either well endowed or at- tached to well-endowed museums, whose funds are available to make up their deficiencies. There may still be some proprietary art schools, but they have about the same standing as proprietary professional colleges. As a positive definition, an art school is an institution for culture of the same kind as the public school and of higher degree.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Government reports shows an encouraging increase in the trade of the United States with the countries of Latin America. The fiscal year ending in June recorded exports to South America approximating \$135, 000,000. Ten years ago the trade amounted to \$38,000,000 and five years ago it had been increased to \$82,000,000.

Colored decorative tile in the spandrels of the arch to the entrance of the Miles Standish primary school, Roxbury and King streets, Roxbury, give it a distinctive appearance among the schools of that period. It was erected in 1874.

The semi-circular arch is supported by columns of Gothic flavor, while the spandrels give a touch of the Byzantine. The belt course of stone rises to cap the arch, and is supported by molded blocks. A layer of bricks is laid on the bevel, just beneath the belt course. The doors are paneled.

DECLARATION'S DATE IN DISPUTE

PHILADELPHIA—Whether the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, or on July 5 of that year was argued at the closing session of the congress of the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence here Friday.

It was claimed by many of the signers' descendants that the signatures were attached at various times throughout the year of 1776. During the discussion it was declared that only four signatures were affixed on July 4. The discussion ended when one of the delegates made a speech in which it was cited that the Declaration was dated on July 4, and became a document from that date on.

The present figure of \$135,000,000 is a gain . . . since 1907. Argentina this year spent \$55,000,000 in the United States as against \$23,500,000 in 1905. Brazil's purchases have increased from \$11,000,000 to \$30,000,000, Chile's from \$5,500,000 to \$15,000,000 and Uruguay's from \$2,000,000 to \$7,000,000. And in the meantime purchases by United States dealers in South America have increased considerably. It is only within the last few years—five, it might be said—that the United States has become alive to the opportunities in the south. The attitude held by the great republic of the north to the smaller countries was not conducive to a growth of trade. Something more than 20 years ago the call for the first Pan-American congress was issued. It was not very successful. There have been periods of neglect, but a general desire on the part of the American people to "make friends" with their southern neighbors has borne fruit.

LONDON HANSOM CABMAN BOUND TO DISAPPEAR SOON

Delight of Riding in the Vehicle That Skims One Over the Wood Pavement With a Linting Swiftess

FINE MORNING TRIP

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

IT is a thing that we do not like to admit even to ourselves, but in London the hansom cabman is a figure that soon will disappear and with him the conductor of the hansom bus. These pathetic figures, endowed with a simple grandeur all their own, have so long been the delight and comfort of a grateful public that we feel bound to say a word for them; the bus driver must have an article to himself, though we hardly feel equal to doing him justice.

In the first place let us then consider the vehicle, the hansom that skims you over the wood pavement with a liting swiftess that no wretched machine will ever match, much less surpass. The motion of a hansom is peculiarly soothing, and, through its construction, it is the only vehicle that gives one a really good view of one's boots. It always gently as it glides over the pavement, the shafts holding up the horse and the horse the shafts, in a symphonic cooperation. Writers have permitted themselves words about dawn on the Zambesi and the first sight of New York harbor; no doubt these have a certain simple interest of their own, but that would have civilized comfort, bright air, scenery and history together must take a hansom of a fine June morning from Victoria, go through Buckingham palace row and along the mall. If he get a good hansom and have a fairly easy conscience, Zambesi can flash away and New York harbor cease from troubling, for all he cares. It will be a temptation to him to go Westminster way, but that will not bring him out on the mall. So he must first go up the row past the shops or the right and the Royt. meys on the left, presently to come in front of Buckingham palace. Here stand the sentries, acclat and faithful, looking out upon a civilian world with stern affability from under their shaggy bearskins.

Glancing through the gilded railings into the palace yard, one sees a responsible policeman or two and sometimes a polychromatic footman peeping out from a doorway. In front of the palace and in all this quarter, bound for St. James and the Green park and sometimes the further region of Kensington gardens, one observes many fine babies. In dignified corpulence, they recline upon the seats of their perambulators, pushed by neat purses, conscious of rectitude and a hearty breakfast. They pass the sentries, over whose hard bitten faces there passes the shadow of kindly approval; the park keepers smile upon them, the heavens smile.

Where are you going? Until you have spoken, the cabby is in a little

doubt. If you have a precise face, neat boots and frock coat, he is ready to take you to Whitehall. If you have the right sort of collar and the recognized amount of double chi, he may ingeniously mistake you for one of the reigning statesmen and say "Home office? Yessir." On the other, if your morning coat is a good deal cut in at the waist and you are wearing patent leathers, he may get ready to take you to Bond street. But if you tell him, "National Gallery," he will esteem you quite the same, but you will lose glamour. And if you say "Madame Tussaud's," he will regard the affair simply as one of commercial interest. The operation of a taxicab by the motor man is only plunging, careening from one hideous and sordid possibility to another, but what the hansom cabby does is driving. His is the only hand that can make professors of paleontology enjoy balancing on one wheel and make venerable ladies fiercely enjoy swift and graceful motion. He lives in whirling curves and swooping ellipses; his whip lash has a meaning and he talks with his nicely squared elbows.

You pass the Queen's statue and go into the mall. As he goes by one of the park-keepers he nods. You cannot see him do it but you see the keeper send up an answering nod. These park-keepers he nods. You cannot see seeing, as they do, a great many of the most distinguished people in the world, they feel the importance of their duties and on this bright, sweet day of English summer, their top hats resplend, the medals glitter on their breasts, their uniforms sit sedately and their pace acquires grandeur. Fresh air, bright skies, flowers, trees, grass and babies! Who would not respond genially to all, especially in the neighborhood of sovereigns and parliaments?

To your right looms the tower that holds Big Ben, under the shade of which Radical and Conservative engage in their friendly emulation in assuming the burdens of public office. As you see it you murmur unconsciously, "Birds in their little nests agree," and then you look toward St. James and beyond to the Carlton house terrace. Perhaps Mr. Balfour is somewhere in that neighborhood just finishing an essay on pragmatism or perhaps the right honorable gentleman is finishing his breakfast. As you bowl along, there passes a half squadron of life guards on the way to mount guard at the horse guards. You must read Henley's verses about these gigantic men. They go by clinking and shining in the sun, virtuously pipelayed, the horses' hoofs well bleached, their coats glossy. You admire them a good deal and we wish that the cabby could see you; it would please him, for with his countrymen he shares the quality of patriotic pride. After men have lived a few centuries in a country, they think a good deal of it in a quiet way. But we have driven quite to the end of our paper and are not even come to the new admiralty building, so pay and tip the driver and let us trust we find him on his stand again.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

PROBABLY "OUT WEST"

"Can you tell me where this road leads to?" asked the man in the automobile.
"No," replied the farmer. "I understand you can reach Chicago by follerin' it, but I couldn't tell you where it goes to after that."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BEST NONE TOO GOOD, ETC.

These signboard people may be wise, But I confess
That when I want to advertise I use the press.
—Washington Herald.

HIS FOND PARENTS' VIEW

Gibbs—How would you like to be a presidential possibility?
Dibbs—Possibility! Why, man, when I was a boy it was a sure thing.—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

MILLINERY EVIDENCE

Has your husband any civic pride?
"I guess not, judging from the old bonnet he lets me go around wearing."—Detroit Free Press.

SPEED UNNECESSARY

"Rumor has it that you are not to

run in the present campaign," ventured the newspaper interviewer.
"Run! I should say not!" retorted Senator Gillback. "Son, I'll win in a walk."—St. Louis Times.

ALSO THE RASER

"What are they doing to that building? Pulling it down?"
"Yes, they are razing it."
"And who is that sharp-looking man?"
"That's the raser."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dorchester Savings Bank

586 Columbia Road (Updams Cor.)
HOURS 2 TO 7 DAILY
Money Deposited Now Will Go on Interest

JULY 10, 1912
Recent Dividends have been at the rate of 4%

Accounts Opened and Deposits Received by Mail

USE **Franklin** ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

AWNINGS Send postal or Tel. For Bill \$20, and we will send mesh with samples and give estimate. **WHEELER & WILSON**, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.
Books on **W. B. Clarke Co.** Nature Study 26 & 28 Tremont St.

Oriental Rugs CLEANED AND REPAIRED
11-Khour's Hand Process
I. E. UL-KHOURI
Tel. 344 Bay. 361 Baylston Street.

WESTERN PENOBSCOT TONIGHT'S PORT FOR EASTERN YACHT CLUB

CLOSE FINISHES

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Indianapolis 2, Toledo 1.
St. Paul 5, Minneapolis 3.
Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 3
Louisville 7, Columbus 7.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

mobile race here Friday in connection with the Montmara Fosto, beat the world's record for five miles, doing a lap in 3m. 55s.

Marjorie Dodd of Cincinnati when she defeated Miss Mary Browne, also of Los Angeles, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2.

Fall River..... 24 37 393
RESULTS FRIDAY
 Lynn 6, New Bedford 0.
 Lowell 14, Brockton 2.
 Worcester 9, Fall River 2.
 Lawrence 3, Haverhill 2.
GAMES TODAY

"BEST IN THE WORLD"
11 Central St., Phone 3738-W Main. Boston

Design Factory:

White, p.....	2	5
Totals	71	2271	328	635	52

7	101	33	19	.279	1789	784	131	.061	d
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will be presented to the Senate and voted down by a strict party vote

11 Central St., Phone 3738-W Main. Boston



More than 75,000 new Fords into service this season—proof that they must be right. Three passenger Roadster \$590—five passenger touring car \$690—delivery car \$700—f. o. b. Detroit, with all equipment. Catalogue from Ford Motor Company, 650 Beacon St., Boston, or direct from Detroit factory.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WEBSTER

By order of the superintendent of the Midland division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad a signal bell is soon to be placed at the railroad crossing at the North village.

John E. Hickey, town clerk, has received the plans from the Massachusetts highway commission for the proposed macadam road that is to be built this year by the state connecting the present strip of macadam on the Thompson road and extending to the Connecticut line. When the plans were sent the original petition for the Thompson road macadam which was signed by the selectmen of 1906 James Locks, Hubert Anther and William F. Haggerty, was returned with them.

QUINCY

The Coddington school playground will be opened on Monday with a flag-raising. The grounds will be equipped with ample apparatus.

The vacation classes at the Quincy women's clubhouse in Goff street will open next Friday. These classes give free instruction in plain sewing, embroidery and physical culture.

CAMBRIDGE

Mayor Barry returned to his desk at city hall yesterday after an absence of nearly two weeks. He was at the Baltimore convention. He was informed of the action of the city council in passing over his veto the two orders providing for increasing the pay of the police and fire department.

HANOVER

The Young Men's Social Club has elected William Lloyd as president, John Leavings vice-president and John Christie secretary.

The Norwell Arts and Crafts room will be open every afternoon this summer for sale of work.

SOMERVILLE

The last regular meeting of the Somerville city council before the summer vacation will be held Thursday evening, July 11. It is expected to clean up all the pending business so as to save as far as possible the necessity of calling special meetings during the summer.

BROOKLINE

Miss Charlotte Hudnut, Miss Lulu Morse, Miss Pauline Dennis, Erastus Ferguson and Edward Manning of Brookline are among those who are going to Silver Bay, N. Y., to attend the missionary conference from July 11 to 24.

MIDDLEBORO

Nantucket Pilgrims of which Augustus M. Bearse is president will convene at Nantucket on July 12.

The assessors have been notified that the state highway and county tax this year will be \$658.19 more than last.

ROCKLAND

Miss Mary Wentworth, teacher of French at the high school has resigned.

Andrew Shannahan, superintendent of streets, will begin on Monday to macadamize Union street north from Webster street.

NEWTON

Waban branch library will close on Thursdays during July and August. On other days the hours will be from 3 to 6 o'clock p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m., except Saturday, when the library will be open until 9 p. m.

NORWELL

A special meeting of the local G. A. R. and W. R. C. will be held next week to make arrangements for the entertainment of the Plymouth county G. A. R. and W. R. C. Associations, which will hold its summer meeting here on July 15.

MEDFORD

The school committee has elected Ralph W. Taylor, A. B. of South Boston, principal of the Ralph Wheelock high school, and Miss Charlotte E. Thayer supervisor of music in the public schools.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational, the Arlington Heights Baptist and the First Methodist Episcopal churches will hold six union vacation services in July and August.

WEYMOUTH

The Sunday school of the East Weymouth Congregational church is holding its annual picnic upon the grounds of the Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society today.

The Men's Club of the Union Congregational church has elected: President, H. B. Reed; vice president, J. F. Robinson; secretary, Charles Heald and treasurer, Herman Cole.

WALPOLE

Miss Helen Daggett, supervisor of music in the public schools, and Miss Mary Perkins, instructor in the high school, will spend the summer in Europe.

BRIDGEWATER

The boy scouts under the leadership of Arthur Benson, scoutmaster, will leave July 10 for the Blue hills and will spend the week camping out.

DEDHAM

Roderick W. Hine, superintendent of the public schools, is at Friendship, Me., for two weeks.

ELECTED, BUT NOT ELIGIBLE

By a ruling of Judge Loring of the supreme judicial court, Frank E. Goodhue of Ipswich is not eligible to the town board of health to which he was elected. The vacancy will be filled.

READING

Miss Ethel W. Trask, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. C. Trask and an honor graduate of the local high school and Normal Art school, will become supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Montpelier, Vt., in September.

J. W. Morton, A. R. Kimball, P. P. Carleton and Dr. George F. Dow in doubles and C. P. Howard, P. P. Carleton and Jesse W. Morton in singles constitute the teams chosen by the Meadowbrook Golf club to compete in the summer tournament in the new tennis league formed with golf, athletic and other clubs in and about Greater Boston.

WHITMAN

An article will appear in the warrant for the coming town meeting asking that the town lease or purchase a lot of land in Essex street to be used as a public dump.

Work will soon be commenced on the additions to the high school building and it is expected that the work will be completed by fall.

LEXINGTON

Lexington will be represented by five delegates at the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Institute, which will be held at Sagamore Beach, Me., from July 6 to 15. They are: Miss Emma Ostrom Nichols, state president of the Y. P. S. C. E.; Miss Eva McClure, Miss Marion Roberts, Mrs. W. O. Ames and Louis Ames.

ARLINGTON

Several of the boys of the Galahad Club of St. Johns Episcopal church are now at Camp O-A-T-Ka on Sebago lake in Maine, where they will remain for two weeks in charge of the Rev. Samuel Neal Kent, the church rector. The Galahad Club of Lynn is also encamped with the Arlington boys.

WESTWOOD

The Rev. George E. Crouse has resigned as the pastor of the First Baptist church. He has accepted a call to a New Hampshire church.

GENIUS OF FIVE CENTURIES IN ART AT METROPOLITAN

NEW YORK—European and American art works of periods from the fifteenth century to the present time are among the new accessions in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A polyptych representing the life of Saint Godefride, a product of the Bruges school of the late fifteenth century, is in the recent accessions room; a Madonna and Child ascribed to Donatello, is in the same room and a set of decorative panels by Hubert Robert of the eighteenth century are shown in the Louis XVI. room.

Recent accessions in the Hearn collection include five paintings by present-day American artists, these including: "The Chinese statuette," by Richard E. Miller; "Christ stilling the tempest," by Elliott Dainoff; "Passing of summer," by Harry W. Watrous; "Metropolitan tower," by Guy C. Wiggins, and "Morning light," by Eugene Speicher.

BERLIN WIRELESS RULES APPROVED

NEW YORK—American delegates to the international radio-telegraphic conference at London cable that the members of the conference closed their work by signing a comprehensive convention following the lines of the Berlin convention of 1906, recently ratified by the United States.

During the sessions, lasting a month, the proposals submitted by the United States were generally accepted, particularly the provisions tending to insure safety at sea, compulsory intercommunication between all systems and reporting meteorological news. Prof. Arthur G. Webster of Brookline, Mass., represented the United States in the conference.

CITY INTERNAL REVENUE GROWS

PITTSBURGH—D. B. Heiner, United States revenue collector here, reported collections amounting to \$12,906,000.03. Pittsburgh ranks second in corporation income tax collections, being exceeded only by New York.

In the general collections the Pittsburgh district, known as the twenty-third district, ranks fifth. Ninety per cent of the revenue collections locally are from the corporation tax.

The total collections of the local department for the past year were \$12,906,000.03, as against \$12,608,000 last year. The receipts during the month of June alone were \$2,483,965.18.

NEW YORK GETS LETTER BY AIR

NEW YORK—From South Amboy, N. J., came the first letter sent by the United States airmail service. It was received Thursday by a New York paper. The envelope was stamped with the regulation South Amboy postoffice stamp for July 4, at 12 o'clock. In red ink on the face of it was stamped the announcement that the letter came by way of aeroplane on special route No. 900,006. Oliver G. Simmons, aviator, under instructions from Washington, was flown as a special mail carrier, and received a letter from South Amboy Business Men's Association.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near WestSale of the Surplus Stock of
Imported and Other Model Garments from
E. M. Wilson & Co.The Exclusive French Dressmaking House of
Boylston Street, Back Bay

The firm of E. M. Wilson & Co. is known to the people of Boston as one of the highest class and longest established of any of the great dressmaking houses in America. They are closing their establishment for the months of July and August and Chandler & Co. were most fortunate in securing all their surplus of beautiful model garments at a very large discount.

The Wilson models, both imported and their own, are as fine as any in Paris, including the choice work of the most famous designers.

At the same time Chandler & Co. present other equally interesting model purchases from importers, and in closing their own summer business.

	Value	Price
Three Piece Taffeta Suit, Model by Beer.....	203.00	45.00
Dotted Gauze Dress, Model by Dumay.....	150.00	45.00
Evening Gown, Model by Worth.....	300.00	55.00
Beaded Net Dress, Model by Jeanne Hallet.....	150.00	45.00
Batiste and Taffeta Dress, Model by Dumay.....	183.00	45.00
Gray Dress, Model by Drecol.....	103.00	45.00
Pompadour Wrap, Model by Dumay.....	125.00	35.00
Serge Suit, Model by Paul Poirer.....	250.00	45.00
Serge Suit, Model by Paquin.....	195.00	35.00
Embroidered Crash Dress, Model by Wilson.....	65.00	25.00
Taffeta Suit, Model by Paquin.....	225.00	35.00
Pompadour Taffeta Coat, Model by Brianault.....	95.00	15.00
Blue Pongee Gown, Model by Callot Soeurs.....	75.00	25.00
Rose Linen Dress, Model by Jeanne Hallet.....	95.00	25.00
Yellow Linen Dress, Model by Dumay.....	75.00	25.00
Hand-made Batiste Dress, Model by Breton.....	150.00	35.00
Hand-embroidered Batiste Dress, Imported Model.....	125.00	35.00
1 Changeable Silk Suit, Imported Model.....	200.00	35.00
White Satin Gown, Model by Worth.....	250.00	65.00
1 Tan Suit, Imported Model.....	150.00	15.00
1 Changeable Taffeta Suit, Own Model.....	62.50	22.50
1 Embroidered Chiffon Coat, Model by Francis.....	350.00	75.00
1 Navy Blue Serge Suit, Copy of Paris Model.....	125.00	25.00
1 Blue and Gold Changeable Taffeta Wrap, Imported Model.....	135.00	35.00
1 Embroidered Terry Cloth Coat, Imported Model.....	125.00	25.00
1 Blue Taffeta Coat, Imported Model.....	100.00	15.00
1 Brown and Black Cloth Coat, Copy of Paris Model.....	100.00	35.00
1 Hairline Stripe Suit, Own Model.....	58.00	22.50
1 Blue Dotted Chiffon Dress, Model by Callot Soeurs.....	175.00	45.00
1 Black Voile Coat, Own Model.....	90.00	50.00
1 White Voile Suit, Copy of Paris Model.....	90.00	25.00
1 Violet Chiffon Velvet Coat, Imported Model.....	175.00	65.00
1 Tan Serge Suit, Own Model.....	85.00	18.50
1 Blue Whipcord Suit, Imported Model.....	150.00	25.00
1 Old Rose Cloth Suit, Copy of Paris Model.....	125.00	22.50
1 Long Tussah Coat, Imported Model.....	125.00	22.50
Taffeta and lace three-piece suit, Model by Dumay.....	275.00	65.00
1 Tan Terry Cloth Suit, Imported Model.....	100.00	35.00
Three-piece Gray Bengaline Suit, Model by Dumay.....	350.00	65.00
1 Changeable Taffeta Coat, Copy of Paris Model.....	120.00	35.00
1 Black Braided Suit, Own Model.....	55.00	25.00
1 Rose Linen Suit, Own Model.....	65.00	22.50
1 Tan Terry Cloth Suit, Copy of Imported Model.....	150.00	45.00
1 Embroidered Tapestry Coat, Model by Champot.....	325.00	45.00
1 Taupe Taffeta Coat, Own Model.....	100.00	25.00
1 Embroidered Linen Suit, Own Model.....	50.00	15.00
1 Black Satin Coat, Own Model.....	95.00	25.00
1 Gray Taffeta Suit, Imported Model.....	200.00	25.00
1 Pink Silk and Chiffon Three-piece Suit, Imported Model.....	480.00	25.00

A Great Purchase of Finest
Muslin UnderwearBought in settlement of the estate of a
famous New York manufacturer

At 43c on the Dollar

On Sale Monday at

HALF-PRICE AND LESS

The sale consists of Night Gowns, Combinations, Skirts, Lingerie Slips, Drawers and other garments.

All in the newest styles, all in finest qualities, all with the choicest trimmings, all in the most faultless shapes. Many pieces are the same beautiful qualities found in bridal outfits, at less than half the price.

NOTE—The passing on of this manufacturer necessitated a settlement with his estate by his surviving partners, who will continue the business. As they have several good customers among the Boston merchants, they requested that their firm name should not be advertised in connection with this sale.

2.00 Nightgowns.....	1.00	2.00 and 2.50 White Skirts.....	1.00
4.00 to 7.00 Nightgowns.....	1.95	4.50 and 5.00 White Skirts.....	1.95
6.50 to 7.00 Nightgowns.....	2.65	5.00 White Skirts.....	1.95
8.00 to 10.00 Nightgowns.....	2.95	6.50 White Skirts.....	2.95
10.00 Nightgowns.....	3.75	7.50 White Skirts.....	3.75
3.00 Combinations.....	1.50	12.00 White Skirts.....	5.00
4.00 and 5.00 Combinations.....	1.95	0.00 Lingerie Slips.....	2.95
6.50 Combinations.....	2.95	12.00 Lingerie Slips.....	3.75
7.50 Combinations.....	2.95	10.00 Lingerie Slips.....	5.00
2.25 Drawers.....	1.00	13.50 Lingerie Slips.....	6.75
3.00 Drawers.....	1.25	12.50 Lingerie Slips.....	5.00
3.00 Drawers.....	1.50	15.00 Lingerie Slips.....	6.75

The Makers' Annual Clearing Sale of
The Famous C. B. Corsets

Styles selling in the regular way at 1.00, 1.50, 2.00 and 3.00 the pair.

These are sold subject to small irregularities of various kinds, like an uneven weave of the fabric, an oil spot or unimportant blemish not affecting the wear, which is guaranteed by Chandler & Co.

The only trouble is we cannot get enough of them to supply the demand—we took all the maker could give us.

ALL
65c
AND
1.00Three of Chandler & Co.'s Principal Manufacturers
Clear Their Surplus Stocks Through ThemSilk Dresses-Cotton Dresses
Charmeuse Afternoon Dresses

Made up in five or six different styles, showing the new effects for fall. Panier skirts in several different models, the new Robespierre collars, the new effects of blouses with white vests and the wide collar effects of pleated nets and shadow laces.

The charmeuse dress is today the leading mode in New York City and Paris. Several modified fashions are very desirable for immediate wear.

These same dresses in the early fall will command 40.00 to 50.00 in price. Sale prices..... 25.00 and 35.00

Exquisite Lingerie Gowns

They are in eight different styles. One is in fine French Voile, with round neck of real Irish and front of real file; another a beautiful sheer batiste composed entirely of embroidery and lace inserts.

A lovely style in French robe effect, with real Irish lace on net yoke, real file lace inserts on waist, and broad lace panels on skirt—net dresses with the finest of tucks, and lace panel effect in embroidery and file—very Frenchy lace overskirt style of embroidered point d'Esprit—others are ceru batiste with broad cluny lace flounce, white voile and other equally beautiful styles. These Dresses were made to sell at 40.00, 50.00 and 60.00. Sale prices..... 22.50 and 29.50

75 or 100 Tailored Linen Dresses in white, blue, pink, tan and helio—plain tailored, also trimmed—White Lingerie Dresses—round necks and short sleeves, probably ten or twelve different styles—About fifteen Taffeta Silk Dresses—some stripes, some changeables, some plain colors—These are from Chandler & Co.'s fine dress Department and were formerly from 20.00 to 35.00—All now on the fourth floor marked 10.00

Wonderful Values in Women's Inexpensive Dresses

Plenty of all sizes. 34 to 44; also 14-16 and 18

Many pretty Striped Dimity Dresses in all colors—many Tailored Rep Dresses, both white and colors—many Figured Tissue Dresses with allover embroideries and sailor collars. Made for special values at 3.50. Sale 2.25

Dainty lace trimmed Gingham and Tissue Dresses—Striped Lawn Dresses—style Linen Dresses in white and colors, with contrasting panel insert in front—White Cordaline Dresses, with embroidered ratine collar and cuffs. Made for special values at 5.50 to 6.75. Sale Price..... 3.50

Pretty white summer Lingerie Dresses with cluny lace—white Batiste Dresses of allover embroidery—Striped Ratine Dresses in three different styles—Plain Ratine Dresses—Striped Voile Dresses in two very effective styles—French Linen Dresses, empire style; also Norfolk styles—Striped Pique Dresses in the effective peplum style. Made for special values at 8.50 to 9.00. Sale Price..... 5.00

Just Received—Twenty-five Hundred Beautiful
Neckwear Samples at 1/2 PriceLarge Embroidered Collars—Directoire Sets—Jabots—Stocks
Fichus—Bows—Robespierre Collars and other pieces

All bought within the week. Every piece is fresh, perfect and in latest style.

Every piece—no matter how low the price, is hand embroidered, even those marked as low as twenty-five cents; and in nearly every case the laces are real hand-made Irish or cluny.

A special feature is the large number of new Directoire and Robespierre Collars and the large sets which are to be so fashionable in the fall, and now command so high a price in most stores.

These are the samples of the New York importer from whom Chandler & Co. purchase much of their finest and most fashionable neckwear

	Value	Price		Value	Price
17 Shadow Lace Cascade Frills.....	1.50	.75	7 Hand Emb. Dutch Sets.....	1.25	.50
19 Lace Trim'd Full Cascades.....	1.00	.25	2 Ratine Coat Sets, hand emb.....	1.50	.75
3 Large Irish Lace Collars.....	22.50	11.25	3 H'd Emb. St'ks, Irish lace.....	2.00	.95
7 Large Net Fichus, lace.....	2.00	1.00	1 P't d'Esprit Chemisette.....	4.00	1.95
0 Double Jabots, real Irish trimmed.....	1.50	.75	6 Hand Emb. Coat Collars.....	2.50	1.25
19 Revers, real Irish trimmed.....	1.50	.75	3 Lace St'ks, with p'astrons.....	3.25	1.50
0 Real Irish Chemisettes.....	8.50	4.25	3 Lace Chemisettes, hand emb.....	5.00	2.50
5 Ratine Lace Coat Sets.....	5.00	2.50	2 Coat Sets, hand emb. Linen.....	6.50	2.95
1 Emb. Net Dutch Collar.....	4.00	1.95	2 Stocks and Jabots, hand emb.....	6.50	2.95
2 Large Collars, real Irish ins.....	6.50	2.95	12 Hand emb. Dutch Sets.....	2.00	.95
2 Hand Emb. Linen Coat Sets.....	6.50	2.95	9 Hand emb. Jabots, lace trimmed.....	1.50	.75
8 Hand-emb. Dutch Linen Sets.....	2.50	1.25	3 Large Collars, hand emb.....	12.50	6.25
10 Bows, real lace trimmed.....	1.50	.75	1 Net Peplum, real Irish trimmed.....	10.50	5.00
1 Hand-emb. Net Fichu.....	6.50	2.75	2 Hand Emb. Coat Sets, real lace trimmed.....	5.50	2.75
4 Hand-emb. Dutch Collars.....	1.50	.75	2 Stocks and Jabots, hand emb.....	5.50	2.75
2 Real Irish Trimmed Bows.....	2.00	.95	1 Net Chemisette.....	5.50	2.75
2 Robespierre collars, real Irish.....	5.50	2.95	5 Hand Emb. Stocks, real lace trimmed.....	1.50	.75
6 Stocks, real lace trim'd.....	2.00	.95	1 Plaited Net Collar.....	4.00	1.95
3 Top Collar Sets, hand emb.....	2.00	.95	2 Hand Emb. Sets.....	4.00	1.95
3 Plaited Lace Collars.....	2.00	.95	5 Hand emb. Dutch Collars.....	3.00	1.50
2 Large Collars.....	16.50	7.95	1 French Hand-emb. Collar.....	3.00	1.50
7 Real Irish Trimmed Stocks.....	5.00	2.50	3 Lace Stocks.....	5.50	2.50
2 Large Fichus, hand emb.....	5.00	2.25	6 Paquin Coat Collars.....	5.50	2.50
2 Directoire Large Collars.....	22.50	10.00	9 Hand-emb. Dutch Collars.....	.50	.25
1 Large Collar, real lace trimmed.....	23.50	12.95	17 Hand-emb. Dutch Collars.....	1.35	.50
4 Hand-emb. Coat Collars.....	1.25	.50	2 Robespierre Collars.....	6.50	3.25
1 Waist Peplum, real laces and hand-embroidered.....	32.50	15.00	1 Point d'Esprit Fichu.....	7.50	3.50
6 Hand Emb. Dutch Sets.....	2.00	.95	2 Fine Dutch Collars.....	8.50	4.25
			7 Robespierre Collars.....	4.00	1.95

SUFFRAGE IS LEFT IN ABEYANCE BY WOMEN AS CONVENTION ENDS

SAN FRANCISCO.—Delegates of women's clubs who have been in convention here are now starting homeward. One of the last acts of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was to eliminate equal suffrage as an issue, thereby putting off discussion of the question until the next biennial meeting in 1914. Ruling that all motions must come before the convention from the committee on resolutions, Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, the retiring president, declared out of order the motion of Mrs. Charles Farwell Edison of Los Angeles, that the convention go on record in favor of suffrage. Mrs. Moore explained that the purpose of the federation was to educate women in all things looking to their betterment and that the present view of the committee was that Mrs. Edison's resolution would tend to make that work more difficult.

Mrs. Washburn of Washington protested against the decision of the chair. The ballot, she said, would be "a tool in the hands of women to shape legislation for their own help and their children's" by the weight it would carry with state legislators.

At the height of the discussion Mrs. Mary Garrett Hay, president of the New York Equal Suffrage League, introduced a resolution to modify the procedure of electing officers. Despite protests, her motion was ruled in order and adopted. It provides for simplified elections.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan of New York, president of the National Consumers League, sharply questioned the chair's right to recognize one motion and throw out the other.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention: That a vote of appreciation be extended to President Taft for his appointment of Miss Julia Latiprop to the head of the children's bureau. That the federation unite with the government in erecting a monument at Panama in commemoration of the completion of the Panama canal.

The convention endorsed the good roads movement, and approved the great national highway to be known as the Lincoln highway. It also recommended the preservation of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

It endorsed the plan to have women police in all of the larger cities in the country.

It declared its opposition to prison contract labor.

It endorsed the study of Bible literature and placing Bible study on the program of literary clubs.

It urged furtherance of high ideals in the drama and on the professional stage. It called for federal aid for vocational training for boys and girls.

The convention demanded that the President of the United States reorganize the department of agriculture so that the pure food acts be better enforced.

It disapproved of the comic supplements of the Sunday newspapers, and it protested against any legal disability on women that is not imposed on men.

ROAD TO BUILD UNION DEPOT LAST

WICHITA, Kan.—City Mill track in the Santa Fe yards was moved recently to make room for the installation of new telegraph poles. The telegraph lines in the yards have been moved from the east side of the yards to the west side as a preliminary to the active work of constructing the elevated tracks.

R. R. Vermilion, attorney for the Terminal Railway Company, said that work on the elevated tracks would be pushed. The company preferred to build the union station first, but on account of the present difficulties construction of the station will have to be delayed.

The old passenger station formerly occupied by the Santa Fe, but now by the Terminal Railway Company, is for sale.

FREIGHT HITS PASSENGER TRAIN

LATROBE, Pa.—When a passenger train on the Lionier Valley railroad was struck from behind by a freight train on Friday afternoon 21 persons perished and 30 were injured. The mishap occurred at the fair grounds at Wilpen, a summer resort, a mile and a half from Lionier.

CLUB MEMBERS GO TO CAMP

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club are leaving for the club camp on Three Mile Island, Lake Winnepesaukee, which opened today. Richard C. Smith and Mrs. Smith of West Medford are in charge.

WITH THE TWO CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will as an independent newspaper devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented which will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

REPUBLICAN REPUBLICANS PLAN TO NOTIFY PRESIDENT OF HIS NOMINATION

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft left this morning for Myopia, where he played a game over the 18-hole course with Herbert C. Leeds of the golf committee of the club. The President will return to Paramatta for luncheon and will have as his guest Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island.

The President will attend to his correspondence this afternoon. The President will attend services in the Unitarian church tomorrow morning when the Rev. B. R. Bulkley will occupy the pulpit. The President will leave Beverly tomorrow night and go to Boston, whence he will take the Federal express for Washington.

It was announced Friday night that President Taft will receive formal notification of his nomination by the Republican party for President at the White House in Washington about Aug. 1.

The President said that he had talked with Senator Root of New York, permanent chairman of the Republican national convention, and that they had decided that the notification should take place in Washington. The President said that Washington is the most convenient place for the committee to wait upon him and that he desires to entertain them in the White House.

It is probable that Mrs. Taft and the Taft children will leave their summer home here for a few days to be present at the notification ceremonies.

The President has planned a reception for early next week to the sub-committee of the Republican national committee which is to meet him to go over the situation and which will hear his ideas on a chairman of the national committee.

The President has not changed his mind as to a chairman of the national committee, and it was said that his secretary, C. D. Hilles, probably will be selected.

SOO LINE GETS TERMINAL SITE

CHICAGO.—Final step toward acquiring the site for the new freight terminal of the Soo railroad in Chicago has been taken by the recording of a deed in Judge John Gibbons' court, whereby 12 owners of property which the company sought to acquire have been awarded a total of \$137,238.

The verdict was rendered in a condemnation suit, the trial of which lasted three weeks. Nine parcels of property were involved, and the owners were represented by 10 attorneys. The property is located at Twelfth place, West Fifteenth street and South Canal and South Clinton streets.

The new terminal will cost \$5,000,000. It is hoped to complete the terminal within the next year.

MONEY INQUIRY TAKES A RECESS

WASHINGTON.—Investigation of the "money trust" probably will be virtually abandoned until after the elections in November as the result of a conference Friday of the subcommittee of the House banking and currency committee. It was argued that at a time when business virtually was at a standstill awaiting the outcome of the political year, the investigation might have a disturbing effect. The subcommittee will meet within a few days to reach a formal agreement on the program.

NEW PARTY MEN INVITE MEMBERS

Members of the Somerville Roosevelt Club have been invited to join the Progressive party of Massachusetts. Two extra clerks have been employed at the progressive headquarters, making seven in addition to Secretary Kenneth H. Damren. The latter said that 900 additional membership cards were received this morning.

DEMOCRATIC GOV. WILSON HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH SENATOR O'GORMAN

SEA GIRT, N. J.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson and United States Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York held a conference Friday evening.

Before the national committee assembled in Chicago on July 15, Governor Wilson hopes to have conferences with Ollie James, permanent chairman of the Baltimore convention; National Committeeman Robert S. Hupph of New Jersey, Senator Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, Gov. Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, candidate for vice presidency, and a number of other leaders, for whom dates have not yet been arranged.

Governor Wilson began Friday the task of answering personally every one of the 10,000 letters and telegrams which he has received since his nomination. He dictated a hundred letters Friday, but with a corps of extra stenographers who have been summoned to pitch tents on his lawn the Governor says he hopes to make greater impression on his voluminous mail between now and the time of his departure for Chicago to attend the meeting of the national committee there on July 15.

SENATOR DIXON CALLS CONVENTION OF NEW PARTY ABOUT AUG. 10

WASHINGTON.—One of the members of the Roosevelt provisional committee here received a telegram Friday from Senator Dixon announcing that the Roosevelt convention will be held in Chicago about Aug. 10. It says:

"It is proposed to issue the call for the progressive convention at Chicago about Aug. 10. The call will in substance state that we ask all men to join in the movement who believe in the genuine rule by the people over their own governmental agencies, who believe in social and industrial justice and the abolition of privilege, especially in connection with the alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics, who believe that stealing is stealing, whether in business or in politics, whether on a big scale or a little scale, who believe that the people themselves and not merely the machinery constitute a party, who believe that the power of the bosses over the machinery of both the old parties is such that the triumph of either means merely the substitution of one set of bosses and machinery for another set, while leaving special privilege entrenched just as strongly as ever. Your name will be signed to this call unless you wire me disagreeing."

CONFERENCE HELD AT OYSTER BAY

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Medill McCormick of Chicago, Senator Dixon of Montana and George W. Perkins and George K. Stoddard of New York held a conference Friday night with Colonel Roosevelt. He would say nothing as to the object of the meeting. C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, whom Colonel Roosevelt described as a leader of the Roosevelt forces in Buffalo, was also here Friday.

The former President said that his platform would be ready in a week or so. He had received letters, he continued, from several men who were prominent in his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination and were reported to have left him since the Chicago convention. They told him, he said, that they were with him despite reports to the contrary.

KEYSTONES FUSE WITH DEMOCRATS

PHILADELPHIA.—Fusion with the Democrats on a candidate for state treasurer, to be voted for in November, was decided upon by the Keystone party, the reform political organization of Pennsylvania, which held its state convention in this city Friday, but the delegates refused to commit the party to the support of Woodrow Wilson for President and Governor Marshall for Vice President.

The refusal was made on the ground that the Keystone party was organized as a state organization, and that among its members were followers in national affairs of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

SHOE FAIR SOON TO OPEN IN BOSTON

Silver and green dominate the decorations in the Mechanics building for the shoe and leather market and fair to be held July 10 to 17. Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, is preparing for the biggest trade reunion in the history of the industry.

PROPOSITION OF ONE TERM FOR PRESIDENT STIRS UP DISCUSSION

(Continued from page one)

the term of senators and of members of the House.

In the first Congress several amendments were proposed changing the term, but they came to naught. Similar propositions were made steadily for the ensuing 40 years. Among them was one by a member from Pennsylvania to limit the term to one year, make the senatorial term three years, abolish the office of Vice-President and divide the Senate into three classes, one third of the members to retire annually. This proposed amendment further provided that just prior to the end of each session of Congress the names of the retiring senators for that year should be called in alphabetical order, in the presence of the members of both houses, and that as the names were called each senator should draw from a box a marble, the one drawing a colored marble to be president for the ensuing year.

Other amendments proposed from time to time have provided that no man should serve as President more than one term of four years in eight; or more than two terms of four years in twelve; but the most of them have made the President ineligible for a second term. Such amendments have usually been offered at times when the charge was pending that federal patronage had been used to secure renomination.

Now that one of the great political parties is committed to the one-term idea, it is assumed that an amendment to the constitution will be submitted to the several states if that party should be successful at the polls. Indeed, it may be submitted, regardless of what happens in November, for during the present session of Congress it has been the subject of debate in both houses and of committee consideration, and has had a very large following. Practically the only persons opposing it strongly have been the progressives of the House and Senate, who have charged that the question was brought up at this time because of the proposed candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt. Never before, it is said, has the one-term proposition had as many followers as right now, and if it is ever going to be possible to put it into practical operation, it is going to be possible within the next few years.

Opinion now is as much divided, so far as Congress is concerned, as it was during the constitutional convention, as to the proper length of the presidential term. One group of members favors six years, another seven years, another eight. All groups, however, favor making the President ineligible for reelection. With the submission of such an amendment will perhaps come the submission of one looking to the cutting out of the biennial "short" session, and the fixing of the inauguration date on the last Thursday in April. With the "short" session done away with, Congress would meet annually in January and remain in session until all business of importance had been disposed of.

WOOLEN COMPANY SEES NO CALL FOR ACTION ON REPORT

The American Woolen Company will take no action on the report to the Senate by the federal bureau of labor on its investigation of labor conditions in the textile mills of Lawrence, Mass.

"The federal bureau's report made no recommendation," said one of the American Woolen Company's officials today, "and, therefore, there is nothing to do about it. It is a closed incident."

WASHINGTON.—Labor conditions in the textile mills at Lawrence, Mass., are criticized by the bureau of labor, in its report to the Senate on the recent textile workers' strike in that city.

The report made no recommendations, but it states that conditions force the father of a family to send either his wife or his child to the mills, and that the average pay received by 21,000 employees during a week late in 1911 was \$8.75, which was probably reduced during other weeks by lack of work.

The report says that in certain cases from 15 to 17 persons lived in a five-room apartment.

The report attributes the strike to the passage of a state law reducing the weekly hours of labor from 56 to 54 and to the failure of the mill managers to readjust the pay so as to prevent reduction in the weekly earnings of the employees.

MILITARY CONSPIRE IN TURKEY

VIENNA.—A special despatch today to the Nieuw Fre Presse from Constantinople says that a military conspiracy is spreading rapidly throughout European Turkey. Officers of the Turkish army are said to seek a military dictatorship in European Turkey.

SHORT STRIKE BY SPINNERS

DUDLEY, Mass.—Twenty-five male spinners of the Chase mills of the American Woolen Company struck on Friday for more pay. After conference with their overseer, the strikers went back to work assured of a settlement on Monday.

NANSUR BEARD TAKES NEW POST

NEW YORK.—I. Nansur Beard of St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., has been elected headmaster of the Choir School of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, to succeed Ernest Voorhis, who has resigned to do missionary work in Manitoba.

Our Great Annual Summer Sale

650 Men's Outing Suits Of the Better Grades

Hand Finished Collars Hand Made Buttonholes
Taped Seams Cold Water Shrunk Canvas

THE BEST SUITS POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE

Actually Worth 15.00, 20.00 and 22.00

at 10.75-12.50-14.75

Sizes for Men and Young Men

Three prominent manufacturers of high grade clothing, knowing our facilities for the disposal of the better grades of suits in large quantities, closed out to us their surplus stocks of fine Outing Suits, which we offer now at these price concessions.

All New Goods—The Season's Best Styles—Splendidly Made and Perfect Fitting—Half and Quarter Lined Coats

On Sale in Our Conveniently Located Street Floor Men's Store

Our Efficient Order Service No matter where you may be—whether at home or away for the summer—you can shop here easily and satisfactorily by telephone or mail by taking advantage of our Order Department. Orders thus received are given careful and immediate attention. Remember we deliver purchases of 1.00 or more (housefurnishings excepted) free of charge in Massachusetts; of 5.00 or more (no exceptions) anywhere in New England. Bulky articles sent to nearest railroad freight station, and smaller articles by express or mail at our discretion.

Jordan Marsh Company

Complete Stocks of New Summer Merchandise

UNVEIL MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN

CROWN POINT, N. Y.—The memorial lighthouse to commemorate the tercentenary of Champlain's discovery of the lake which bears his name was unveiled at Crown Point on Friday, preceded by the unveiling of tablets at Ft. Frederic and Amherst. Distinguished guests were present in each case, including Governor Dix and staff and Adjutant-General Tilton of Vermont in place of Governor Mead.

ELM TREE CALLED LARGEST IN EAST

HARTFORD, Conn.—What is called the largest elm tree east of the Rocky mountains stands in front of the residence of Charles N. Smith on Broad street, Westfield, on the edge of the venerable Westfield green and nearly across the way from the end of the trolley line. Three feet from the ground the trunk is 32 feet in circumference. Any one of its widely spreading branches is as large as the body of an ordinary tree. One story of its origin is that 187 years ago a boy pulled up an elm sapling in the pasture and after using it to drive home the cows stuck it in the ground at the edge of the green, where it has flourished ever since.

RAPID TRACK LAYING REPORTED

It is to the American engineer and contractor that the world is indebted for its first lessons in rapid construction of railroads and particularly in rapid track laying, says the Scientific American.

The lesson as taught on our western prairies has led to systematic methods of railroad construction, particularly with a view to time and labor saving, in other countries where extensive lines are being built. Thus, we notice that recently a record was made of 6.1-3 miles of main track and 1200 feet of siding laid with rails in one day. The work was done under British engineers on the Baro Kana railway in northern Nigeria.

AMERICAN IS SENTENCED

NEW YORK.—Leopold Eilers, a native of the German island of Heligoland but a naturalized citizen of the United States was sentenced by the imperial supreme court to four years in a penitentiary and six years loss of civil rights on a charge of espionage, says a Leipzig message to the New York Herald.

STATES IN NEED OF GRAIN SACKS

TACOMA, Wash.—To handle properly the grain crop of Washington, Oregon and Idaho 51,000,000 jute grain sacks have been bought by farmers. The supply is about 6,000,000 short of the demand. A hurry order was placed in April with a Bombay, India, firm for this number.

Grain sacks this year commanded the highest price in history, 10 cents each, at retail. The purchasing of large numbers are a hardship to wheat growers, but the railroads have ruled, and been sustained by the courts, that Pacific northwest grain must be sacked in bags, containing not less than 100 pounds of wheat. Several millions of dollars are invested in grain sacks.

PARK SYSTEM TO BE INCREASED

According to the report as issued by the Minneapolis park commission, the park system was increased 293 acres last year, making the total area of 3888 acres. Not content with that they have planned a "grand rounds," a parkway circuit which will swing around the circle of the city, says the Denver Municipal Facts. The beautifying of the gateway to the park, the building of boulevards around two lakes, the erection of a bath house, complete the plans for a city beautiful.

CHURCH WORKERS IN CONFERENCE

Dr. Max Kellner opens the annual conference for church work at the Episcopal Theological school in Cambridge this afternoon with a reception in the quadrangle of the school. The conference continues to July 22.

Four hours of each morning are to be devoted to lectures, but each student can elect but three. The early afternoon will be left open for recreation and pleasure trips. Late in the afternoon William B. Davis, the instructor in church music at Berkeley Divinity school, will give recitals and illustrated talks on "The Hymns of the church" in St. John's Memorial chapel.

GOAT OR NO GOAT IS ELKS' PROBLEM

PORTLAND, Ore.—Judiciary and ritual committees of the grand lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks on Friday once more attempted to accomplish work before them. The ritual committee is confronted with the task of revising the Elks' book of forms. The elimination of that part of the initiatory ritual popularly called "the goat" by the grand lodge last year on ground of lack of dignity, it is said, is one of the problems with which the committee has to contend now. It is said many lodges demand its restoration in the book of forms.

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A HALF-YEARLY EVENT METRIC SHIRTS REDUCED

Mr. M. H. Ellenbogen, the Maker of Metric Shirts, was the manufacturer of Manhattan Shirts for 35 years and retired as Vice-President of the Manhattan Shirt Co. about a year ago.

\$1.50	Metric Shirts, Now	\$1.15
\$2.00	" " " "	1.35
\$2.50	" " " "	1.85
\$3.50	" " " "	2.35
\$5.00	" " " "	3.85

Metric Shirts are today acknowledged to be Perfection in shirt making.

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TREMONT AND BOYLSTON STREETS

55.00 to 88.00 Tailor-made Suits—At 25.00 each, including the most beautiful and expensive silk, cloth, white serge and imported embroidered linen Suits remaining in our stock. No higher prices for suits, excepting some new Fall models. **25.00**

This is a Grand Opportunity to Secure Magnificent High-Grade Suits at the Price that Ordinary and Plain Suits are Offered Elsewhere.

Just 85 more of those \$10.00 Embroidered Pure White Linen Skirts to sell at \$4.75 each. In two distinct styles and in several patterns of handsome Embroidery that have the exact appearance of genuine hand work. Worth **4.75** at least \$10.00, for

	WERE	NOW
Genuine Irish Lace Coats	125.00	75.00
Genuine Irish Lace Coats	145.00	87.50
Genuine Irish Lace Coats	165.00	95.00

AVERAGE DAY'S PAY OF RAILWAY MEN IS SHOWN TO BE \$2.23

WASHINGTON—Among all classes of railway employees in the United States the average daily compensation in 1910 was \$2.23 as against \$1.05 in the United Kingdom says the bureau of railway economics.

"The lowest paid railway employee in the United States, the ordinary trackman, receives a greater compensation than many of the railway employees of France, even those of higher grades and with responsible duties," says the report. "The compensation of railway employees is from two to three times as high in the United States as in Italy."

"A recent report of the English Board of Trade on railway wages shows that the average weekly pay of engineers in the United Kingdom in 1907 was \$11.17, of firemen \$6.67. In the same year engineers on American railways received an average weekly compensation of \$25.80, counting six days to the week, and firemen \$15.24. Recent returns make it clear that in 1912 engineers and firemen in the United States are compensated at rates of pay for special runs that are two, three and four times as high as the corresponding rates on representative English railways."

"The annual compensation of engineers in the United States, as reported by two representative railway companies, now range from \$1800 in switching service to more than \$2800 in passenger service, and of firemen \$700 in switching service to more than \$1700 in passenger service."

"For continental Europe, official returns in requisite detail are not available for a later year than 1908. The salaries and allowances of the typical engineers in Germany amounted for that year to \$646.88; in Austria to \$870.80; of a fireman in Germany to \$424.50; in Austria to \$352.03."

"The annual compensation of engineers on two of the principal railways of France ranged in 1908 from \$505.66 to \$906.91, and of firemen from \$505.06 to \$595.98. In Italy engineers received in 1908, salary and allowances included, from \$581.10 to \$812.70 a year; firemen from \$533.30 to \$475.05 a year. In the continental countries the maximum compensation is received only after many years of service."

"In Belgium engineers received in 1907 from \$23.16 to \$38.60 a month; firemen from \$17.37 to \$23.16 a month; conductors and station employees, from 46 cents to 96 cents a day. In the United States in the same year, 1907, engineers averaged on the basis of 25 days' service, \$107.50 a month; firemen, \$63.50 a month; conductors, \$3.69 a day; station employees, from \$1.78 to \$2.05 a day."

MUSIC

The music department of the city of Boston gives a band concert on Boston Common, Sunday, July 8, at 3:30 p. m. The Municipal band, D. G. Cericola, leader, will present the following program: March from "Tannhauser," Wagner; overture, "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn; Invitation to the Dance, Weber; finale from second act of "Aida," Verdi; solo for xylophone, by F. E. Dodge; selection from "The Girl of the Golden West," Puccini; ballet music from "Faust," Gounod; overture "William Tell," Rossini.

The music department gives a concert at Marine park, South Boston, Sunday, July 7, at 3:30 p. m. Barrington-Sargent's Ninth Regiment band will play the following program: March, Colonel Logan, Barrington-Sargent; overture, Light Cavalry, Suppe; cornet solo, "Cicero," Von Lenz; Humoreske, Dvorak; scene de Cirque, Hosmer; popular melody, "The Delight," O'Hare; operatic selection, "Little Miss Fix-it," Reeves; serenade, Schubert; serenade, Moszkowski; "Bon-Bons," Lampe; waltz, Komzak. The cornet soloist is C. E. George.

The music department gives a concert at Jamaica pond, Sunday, July 7, at 3:30 p. m. The First Corps Cadets band, John B. Fielding, leader, will play the following program: March, "Onion For ever," Scontino; overture, "Barber of Seville," Rossini; cornet solo, "Enchantress," Fisher, Mr. A. H. Fisher; Remick's hits, Lampe; masterpieces of opera, Safranek; fantasia on "My Maryland," Short; serenade, "Moonlight," Finck; "Ramshackle Rag," Berlin; concert waltz, "Love and Spring," von Blon; "Quaker Girl," Caryll; march, "Chicago Tribune," Chambers. The concert soloist is A. H. Fisher.

Band concerts will be given by the Municipal band the coming week at the following times and places: July 9, Washington park, Roxbury; July 10, Hayes square, Charlestown; July 11, Ashley avenue and Bred street, East Boston; July 12, Hobson square, Lauriat and Milton avenues, Dorchester. All these concerts will begin at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. L. Hubbard, who is to have charge of the publicity department of the Boston opera company next season, will give a series of lectures in Boston and vicinity at the beginning of the opera season on the works to be sung at the opera house. He will have the assistance of soloists and instrumentalists from the opera company. The purpose of these lectures will be to prepare the patrons of the opera for enjoyment of the novelties presented. The new singers and new works will be the subject of announcements when Mr. Rissell returns the latter part of September.

Those who intend to take advantage next season of the popular priced sub-

OPEN-AIR AUDITORIUM IS TESTED

Bandsman on Boston Common Compared in Efficiency With Temporary Pavilion Set Up in Cambridge—Opera in Russian May Be Heard in Boston

ON BOSTON COMMON has recently been erected, dedicated and put to practical test a new band stand. The building is a case of the New England art consciousness expressing itself in terms of open-air auditorium making. Theoretically not a permanent structure because it stands on ground where permanence is disallowed, it is not exactly removable. It is without wheels. Legally, there may not be a building there, but very substantial foundations for one are to be seen. The band stand must stay where it is. Wishing and criticizing can not change its location. Three fourths of the year it will be there, an object in the landscape scheme of the Common. On a very few days of a fourth part of the year it will serve the purpose for which it was actually conceived. It will be the stage of an open air auditorium.

The question asked about it on those few days will be, what is it good for as an open air concert platform? The building was devised by numerous city planners. Does the result prove that city planners as an artistic guild have mastered their problems, or does it indicate that they are still in their groping period? Whoso would answer such interrogatories must go to the Common on a day when music is performed in the new bandstand and notice with what effect the sound issues to him from under its canopy. The imposing focal position which the circular house occupies among the paths and the stretches of sward that exist either in reality or in purpose will not count then. The bandstand may merit well on the score of landscape architecture, but what of its musical usefulness? Here the city planners will not find universal approval. It will be conceded that they worked with imaginative eye, but not with imaginative ear. Had they built with intent to have music from the bandstand sound as well as possible to the multitudes that were to assemble around it, they would have placed the structure where it would be the stage of an amphitheater, and made the south bank of the knoll whereon rests the soldiers' monument serve as boxes and galleries for the listeners. They would have put the natural features of the ground and their new piece of masonry in recognizable relations with one another. They would have converted the space where they worked from a field into a room. They would have combined hill, plain and structure into a unit. As it is they have left them in complete independence. Technically they have left the Common unaltered, but they have not made an auditorium. A stand put up on Saturdays and taken down on Mondays could conceivably have been a greater musical success than the handsome stone building now permanently established.

The art of building an out-of-doors auditorium has to be taken just as seriously as the art of building winter concert halls. The French have found this to be true in their experiments in recent years, with open air theaters. Acoustic rules, entirely understood, have to be observed, summer habits of the people who are likely to make up the audience have to be reckoned with. The problem was worked out with extraordinary success recently at Harvard class day. In the yard of the college on that day, just in front of Gore hall, stood a temporary band stand of wood, whence the sound of instruments struck across the lawn to the ears of the assembled listeners with ideal effect. Whoever placed that pavilion at just that point knew precisely what he was doing. He knew that the granite walls of the building would make a perfect sound reflector. He knew that the lawn in front of the pavilion was such as to make the holiday makers willing to stay and listen. It would be inexpedient to allow a band stand to be left all summer on that spot in front of Gore hall, but if it were possible the best open air concert in all metropolitan Boston could be given in Harvard College yard. It is not likely that the best concert in the district will be given on the Common because the most accomplished band in the country playing in the band stand would not be heard to advantage. When the band plays loud the best place to be is on the slope of the hill where the monument is. When it plays softly the only place where the sound is effective is right up close to the players. The new band stand in its silent 340 days or so of the year will be an impressive monument.

In its vocal 20 days it will serve its purpose becomingly but not with the effect that will be possible when the school of artists known as city planners have trained their ears as they have their eyes.

Alexander Kahn is said to have engaged Russian opera singers with whom he will return to America from his European trip and present in a series of operatic presentations. Mr. Kahn on leaving for Europe disclosed a plan for bringing a Russian group of artists to America as a possible temporary contingent of the Boston Opera Company. His idea was to work in connection with a Russian impresario who has had success with musical ventures in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Mr. Kahn is undertaking an enterprise with Russian artists which he did as press manager of Mme. Lipkowska while she was in America as an artist of the Boston Opera Company. It is Mr. Kahn's idea, or it was when he left Boston, to bring over Russian artists and also Russian operas which he would produce in the original language. One of the works which he spoke of as likely to succeed in America is "The Snow Maiden" of Rimsky-Korsakov. The operas of Glinka and Moussorgski on subjects from Russian history have won remarkable favor in Paris in special Russian seasons such as Mr. Kahn contemplates for America. The only question about their success is whether Americans have the same keen international sentiment that the French have. In art the French are eager to hear from all nationalities that are speaking with determined voice. Americans have been willing to confine their operatic interest to Italian, French and German schools, as though these had exhausted the whole range of lyric possibility. Mr. Kahn evidently thinks that the people that is hospitable to the works of symphony composers of the Slavic race must be willing to hear the operatic composers of that race. Tchaikowsky of the "Pathetic" symphony, he seems to believe is all the recommendation Americans want for Tchaikowsky of the lyric drama "Eugene Onegin."

Next comes the time when the entrance upon general social life has left him, and he begins to discern more deeply at the heart of striving, struggling humanity, but most especially in its reaction upon his own youthful being. "Werther" is the work that expresses the Goethe of this time. His thought now seems to have been that man is the mere creature of his destiny and must go where he is impelled and find little avail in futile struggles against what Goethe conceived to be nature. This tendency to fatalism Japp finds in much of his later writing, indeed, struggling with the higher sense of manly powers of self-direction. The third period is marked by the effort of his genius to lift him above lower influences and to escape from them into the impersonal atmosphere of classic art. The influence of Herder and Winckelmann forwarded this struggle. "Tasso," "Iphigenia" and the "Italian Journey" manifest the effects of this effort to progress.

Broad Outlook Attained

The fourth period shows him with his rounded culture to which nothing human was alien of old or new, of high and low, of nature or art. Japp seems not to discern this rich fulness of the end and appears to criticize the great German as having returned to old lines of influence, receding from the advance marked in that third period of which the "Italian Journey" is almost like an autobiographical sketch. But perhaps the more understanding verdict sees in the Goethe of this last period the artist standing above this whole round of earthly experience, summing it up for what it was and interlarding it with the idealism that nothing had availed to destroy in him.

The second part of "Faust" and Wilhelm Meister's "Wanderjahre" are criticized sometimes because they are in advance of the first parts of these same great works, which Goethe himself rightly estimated as his masterpieces; but these writings are great exactly because they show the progress of the poet's thought, who in himself seems to have lived out the whole round of human experience and to speak with the authority of one who like Aeneas was a great part of what he saw. These books are not mere finished art products, like a single play by Shakespeare. They are not the story of "Faust" nor of "Wilhelm Meister." Like Wordsworth's " Prelude," these are "the growth of the poet's mind," set forth not in a treatise or descriptive epic, but, as it were, by the very mentality itself declared in all its parts and progressions. To know Goethe well is to know oneself, in so far as one's own manhood is matured and come to some fruition. To study Goethe is to begin to understand oneself. It is also to have wider sympathy for other human beings. One includes them in the tolerance and hope with which one learns to look back and forward along one's own pathway.

INFLUENCES IN LIFE OF GOETHE

Sympathy of His Mother During Early Years Made Its Mark on Career of the Great German Author

GOETHE'S mother used to say that she was the last person to educate a child. Yet some of his biographers are said to have overlooked the importance of his father's stern oversight as contrasted with the mother's ready sympathy for the gifted boy.

It would appear that the two tendencies so strongly marked in the great German poet and humanist—namely to freedom and naturalness and untrammeled self-expression in deed and word, and the opposing ideal of artistic perfection which, of course, means steadfast obedience to law and order, and that poise and serenity which can only come from self-government—were in some degree determined by the two strong individualities that shaped his youthful habits.

Some one has said that what is called genius among men is nothing but the conflict between two strong natures that meet and strive on the field of the consciousness. It is to be remembered that things opposite are not contraries nor mutually exclusive. Indeed, opposites really hint at perfected wholeness, as grave and gay, free and controlled, dignity and ease. It would appear from this that what humanity calls genius is really nothing but the nearer approximation to a rounded, whole human being.

Goethe and Modern Thought

It would certainly appear from even a slight examination of the nature of Goethe and especially of his nature as expressed in his writings, that he is among the few truly great folk that express this rounded humanity. Of Shakespeare we know comparatively little, save as we guess at his universality of thought from his works. Indeed he is already like some legendary hero. Stupendous looms on the imagination that intelligence which could sound the whole depth and height of human nature and display the human heart in its multiplicity of impulse and motive, its manifold capacity for receiving and giving impulses. Goethe, however, stands close to modern thought with its ceaseless quest for the ideal. The upward striving in him for something higher than the human is strongly marked, making his art less perfect as such, perhaps, but his work deeply stimulating, not a mere peaceful pleasure.

Critics have laughed at Goethe for his intense interest in the organizations of things in nature, his close study of natural history. He came down from his visit to the lava fields of Vesuvius preoccupied with the geologic story they hint and the problems in chemistry. This preoccupation threatened to blind him for the moment even

at locations at the Boston opera house are advised by the subscription department to sign early in order to secure the most desirable locations. The box office of the opera house is in charge of Mr. Pond daily from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m.

to the glories of the Italian classic art; yet these in turn so impressed him that he himself, in his account of his "Italian journey," felt himself a new being in his joy at seeing realized outside himself the rhythm and harmony, balance and perfect proportion, which always had haunted his dreams of art. Schiller could not understand Goethe's interest in what seemed to Schiller things of the five senses. Goethe's dabbling in the study of plant life and mineralogy appeared to be mere curiosity as to material things; yet for Goethe this endeavor to get at the reality lying back of phenomena by tracing the marvelous law hinted there was part of his longing for a clear understanding of human experience and environment, art and nature and the heart of man. In the same way he made a study of painting and modeling; and while he never accomplished anything noteworthy in these lines his concern with them is apparent in his literary art, the modeling of his personages and the very scenes of his stage. He felt himself happy in every field of human research and thought (he went to Leipzig as a law student and became a privy councillor) and all that he gleaned in these excursions in search of human knowledge went into the melting pot of his genius and gave something to the marvelously diversified product of his art. In all these seemingly random studies Goethe was learning, as he himself expresses it, "to see with the feeling eye, to feel with the seeing hand."

The influence of his mother upon him must have been strong, since she could weave for the lad and the long hours of "fabling" of which he somewhere speaks. She had a lively intelligence, and quick sensitiveness for apt expression. She listened to the boy's romances early upon, and later his romances on the successive ideas that occupied the unfolding consciousness, and she read his crude screeds with foresight of what they promised. Indeed, one of the interesting episodes of Goethe's career, the friendship with Bettina von Arnim (Brentano) was forwarded by Frau Goethe, who was pleased to listen to praise of her remarkable son even while she scolded the girl and put her enthusiasm aside with apparent severity. It was through the mother that the first meeting with the great man came about.

The periods into which Goethe's literary productiveness are to be divided may also be related to the special influences which were at work upon him at various times. His tragedy, "Goetz von Berlichingen," the first sketches of Faust (a work not completed till he reached 80 years) and the early songs or lyric poems, have the natural spontaneous expression of the well developed, well balanced young poet consciousness, not yet invaded by the world nor by the morbid tendencies of his storm and stress period. Here is seen, perhaps, the expression of that happy story-telling eye of boyhood presided over by his mother.

THE CRAFTSMAN COMPANY

OF BOSTON : : : : 468 Boylston Street

Clearance Sale

Our removal to new quarters makes it imperative that our present stock of Furnishings be sold. Don't miss this opportunity.

NOTE OUR LIST OF BARGAINS

Furniture is in Fumed Oak unless otherwise described.

Regular Price	Reduced Price	Regular Price	Reduced Price
Arm Chairs, Leather Cushions.....18.00	12.00	Crib.....16.00	10.00
Reclining Chairs, Sheep-skin Cushions.....33.00	22.00	Settles.....8.00	5.33
Dining Chairs.....8.50	5.65	Table.....8.00	5.33
Rockers, Cowhide Seats.....11.00	7.33	Chairs, Leather Seats.....4.50	3.00
Rockers, Leather Cushions.....34.00	22.65	WILLOW FURNITURE	
Bookcases.....20.00	20.00	4 Arm Chairs, Brown Cushions.....21.50	16.34
30-in. Round Table.....12.00	8.00	Settles.....36.00	21.00
Large Sewing Table.....18.50	12.33	Settles.....45.00	30.00
Round Dining Table, extends to 10 feet.....62.00	41.33	FABRICS	
Dining Table, mahoganyized birch.....36.00	21.00	Serim......20	.12 1/2
China Cabinet.....45.00	30.00	Odd Pieces of Serim and Muslin......40	.12 1/2
Chestnut Dresser.....45.00	30.00	Figured Linens.....1.25	.50
Beds.....16.00	10.67	Imported Curtain Silks.....2.25	1.50
Beds.....36.00	24.00	Copper Candlesticks.....2.50	
Bedroom Stand.....12.00	9.00	Copper Vases.....9.00	6.00
Screens.....22.00	14.77	Electric Candlestick, Fumed Oak Stand, Wicker Shade 4.50	3.00
Settles, Cowhide Cushions.....30.00	20.00	Copper Oil Lamp, Wicker Shade.....18.00	12.00
Settles, Cowhide Cushions.....30.00	20.00	Shade......12.00	



GUSTAV STICKLEY
The Craftsman

C. BRYANT
Manager

IMPORTS OF PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS REACH \$39,445,285

NEW YORK—According to figures compiled by William B. Treadwell, examiner at the appraisers' stores for the fiscal year ended June 30, the imports of cut precious stones and pearls totaled \$39,445,285, and his figures show that uncut gems, principally diamonds, reached the value of \$10,183,491. These statistics mean that during the fiscal year more precious stones reached this country than in any previous year, with the exception of the years ended June 30, 1906, 1907 and 1910. In 1910 all records were broken by the remarkable receipts of \$44,885,087 worth of gems, while in 1906 and 1907, which were considered exceptional years, the imports reached totals of \$40,217,542 and \$41,112,571.

The heavy importations of rough diamonds during the fiscal year reflect a growth in the diamond cutting industry in this country, where some of the finest

stones are at present being cut. There is a duty of 10 per cent on cut diamonds, while the rough product is allowed free entry.

A review of the year shows that there has been only one official advance of 5 per cent in the price of diamonds, but there have been other indirect advances in that time.

The fiscal year just ended has seen an increasing demand for pearls, and with the continued call for these gems has come a steady advance in the price of fine specimens. The depletion of the pearl bearing beds is given as one reason for the high prices now demanded for fine pearls.

Because of the scarcity of oriental pearls there is a greater demand than ever for fine American pearls, and pearl hunters along the western rivers are now busily engaged in searching for pearl-bearing mussels.

RESERVES TO TAKE PART IN BIG NAVAL PAGEANT AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO—The government has further aided the naval pageant to be held at Chicago the week of Aug. 10 to 17, by arranging for the annual cruise of the Great lakes naval reserve and specifying as a part of the maneuvers a display of fleet tactics on the lake before the Grant park grandstands. Seven gunboats, carrying about 1500 volunteer marines representing the naval reserve forces of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and New York, will comprise the fleet. The ships will be Dubuque from Illinois, Don Juan de Austria and Yantic from Michigan, Essex and Dorothea from Ohio, Gopher from Minnesota and Hawk from New York.

By order of the secretary of the navy, the ships will rendezvous at South Manitou island, Lake Michigan, from Aug. 12 to 19. They will leave the rendezvous Wednesday, Aug. 14 at 6 p. m., arriving at the parade waters at noon after a 2 o'clock. The review will begin with the arrival of the fleet in sailing order, led by the flag ship, which distinction will be shared by the Don Juan de Austria and the Dubuque.

In command of the fleet will be Fleet Capt. A. H. Davis of the regular navy, the officer in charge of naval militia. Capt. Edward A. Evers will command the Dubuque and Capt. D. B. Duffield will command the Don Juan de Austria. The Austria is a Spanish prize, being one of the ships sunk by Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila.

EXPERT URGES PURE SILK LAW BECAUSE OF ADULTERATIONS

NEW YORK—Legislation requiring that adulterated silks sold in this country be branded as such, is urged by P. A. Toobey, of Belding Brothers & Co., 526 Broadway. This applies to imported as well as domestic silks, and the situation has become so serious, he says, that definite steps are being taken to obtain the enactment of legislation at the next session of Congress making it obligatory for manufacturers to mark their fabrics "pure dye" or "adulterated," as the case may be.

"No manufactured article in which gold is a part may be sold as gold unless it contains at least 10 karats, or approximately 40 per cent of the pure metal," says Mr. Toobey. "Yet dress silks are sold daily that do not contain more than 25 per cent of the pure fiber, the remaining 75 per cent being made up of tin or other adulterants."

"The most serious part of the whole matter is not the actual adulteration of the silk, but the selling of it to the average consumer as a pure silk fabric."

PHILANTHROPY PERSONIFIED

"How did you come to vote for that man?"

"He's the friend of the plain people."

"Has he done anything to prove it?"

"I should say so. He hires brass bands and speaks pieces and gives us more free entertainment than we ever had before in all our lives."—Washington Star.

ONE OF CRAFT TO MANEUVER AT SHOW



U. S. S. Dubuque, Illinois naval reserve of the Great lakes

PRESIDENT TAFT MAKES CHANGES IN NATIONAL FORESTS

WASHINGTON—President Taft has just made considerable changes in national forests in Montana, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and California through proclamations modifying the boundary lines. By these changes nearly 275,000 acres of land are eliminated from the forests, about 65,000 acres are added, and about 55,000 are transferred between two forests, while a new forest is created by the division of an old unit into two.

The net result is to bring the total gross area of the national forests to about 187,400,000 acres, of which nearly 27,000,000 acres are in Alaska. To a considerable extent the reductions are apparent rather than real, owing to heavy alienations in the tracts eliminated. Some 22,000,000 acres of the national forest gross area are not owned by the government.

The high water mark of the national forest gross area was reached in 1909, when the forest boundaries included over 194,000,000 acres. It was then realized, however, that the examinations creating the forests had been too rapid to insure the best boundaries. A complete overhauling and rectification of the forest boundaries has been going on since. By successive proclamations President Taft has eliminated nearly 11,000,000 acres, while he has added about 4,000,000 acres.

In Montana the new proclamations eliminate a total of 116,370 acres from six forests—the Custer, Absaroka, Blackfoot, Kootenai, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead—while 14,640 acres are transferred from the Blackfoot to the Kootenai and 40,640 from the Kootenai to the Blackfoot, to facilitate administration. In Arizona 106,540 acres are eliminated from the Coronado national forest. In Nevada 49,840 acres are eliminated from the Humboldt and 55,840 acres added, of which 12,800 acres are included in the new Ruby national forest, composed principally of that part of the old Humboldt lying south of the Southern Pacific railroad. In Utah 1340 acres are eliminated from the Sevier, while in California 8680 acres are added to the Shasta and 480 acres to the Klamath.

NEW HAVEN CAN'T BUY RUTLAND R. R.

NEW YORK—Justice Gerard, by a decision handed down in the supreme court on Friday continues the temporary injunction restraining the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company from purchasing from the New York Central Railroad Company the majority or controlling amount of stock of the Rutland Railroad Company. The Central has owned a controlling interest in the Rutland for more than nine years.

EXEMPTION HIS CLAIM

Jimmy said: "My pa is a church member."

"So is mine," boasted Henry.

"He isn't, either. My pa says your pa don't come to church, and even when he does he doesn't put anything in the collection box."

"Huh! My pa is an honorary member, and honorary members don't have to chip in!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SENATOR CUMMINS FOR MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—Senator Cummins of Iowa, Progressive Republican candidate for the presidential nomination at the Chicago convention, Friday formally declared against the new party movement led by Theodore Roosevelt, and announced his allegiance to the old party.

WORK STARTS ON ADDITION TO HOME OF BOSTON STUDENTS UNION

Hundreds of Girls Active Members Now and Need of Better Accommodations Has Been Long Apparent

STRONG INFLUENCE

WORK has begun on an addition to the two houses occupied by the Boston Students Union at 81 and 83 St. Stephen street. The union was organized three years ago as an open center for the girl students in Boston.

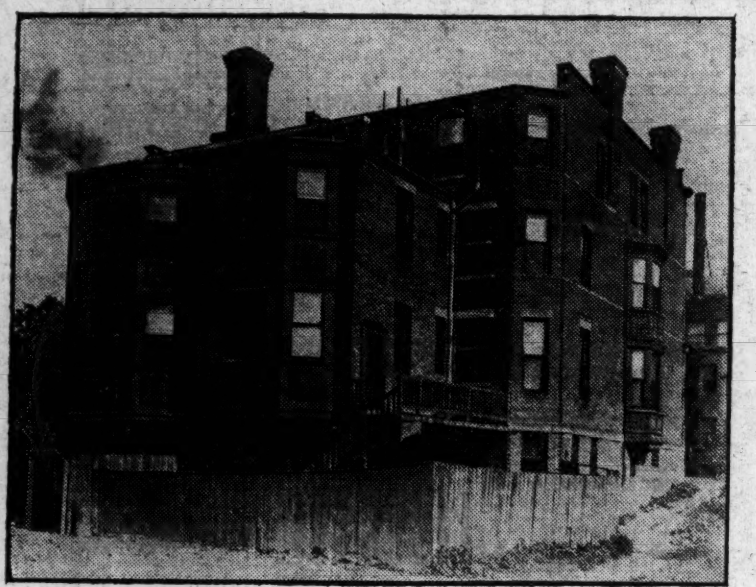
Several thousands of young girls come to Boston every year to prepare for their vocations. They are from different parts of the United States, Canada, the West Indies, Bermuda, and sometimes even farther away, but chiefly from small towns and villages and with all the lack of knowledge of the world that is the result of their previous environment.

Few of the schools to which they come have dormitory privileges, and the two or three student clubs that have been organized care for only a limited number of students in residence. In the schools of music, expression and the fine arts, where the largest number are in attendance, there is little or no supervision outside the classroom. Hence, when the student arrives in Boston, usually a stranger and obliged to live cheaply she may come under influences that are not good.

It was to help meet this difficulty that the Boston Students Union was established by women who had already 30 years of experience in dealing with the problem of student life in Boston. The union is conducted much like a club, the students paying a membership fee of one dollar; the house is open to them at all times. It has been furnished in an artistic and homelike way and under the direction of Mrs. Katherine Osborne it is pervaded by an atmosphere of culture and refinement of the highest order of student life. It is a sort of college club for those girls who may not have attended college, and its tendency is always to lead them to the highest living. It is home, also, where they may receive and entertain their friends with those little touches of domesticity, grace and elegance that go to make fine living. The influence of this club has been improving steadily the living conditions for student girls in the neighborhood.

Last winter more than 500 girls were active members of the club. In the month of January there were 946 meals served to students in a dining room capable of seating only 60 people at one time, thus requiring relays of students to wait their turn. The limit has been more than reached, and the addition will be constructed to meet the increasing demand for use of the dining room, doubling its accommodations, and to afford other club advantages. The annex will be three stories high. On the first floor will be the dining room; on the second floor, quarters for the housemaids, and on the third floor accommodations for more resident students, making 20 in all. This will necessitate a few changes in the main portion of the house. The total amount required, \$10,000, is being raised by subscription.

Girls who belong to the club may arrange at the club any combination of meals that they choose or get them separately. Residence is provided for a limited number. Whether living in the house or not, the members have free use of the parlors, reading room and study, hot baths and laundry, and receive general information as to opportunities in Boston and reliable addresses for lodgings. Afternoon tea is a social feature of



Rear of Boston Students Union, 81-83 St. Stephen street, where annex is being constructed to accommodate girl students

the every-day life; the girls taking turns at being hostesses.

Because of the work on the addition, the dining-room was closed on June 4. The house will close for the summer about June 20 and open Sept. 15 for the ensuing year. It is expected that the new building will be completed then and everything in running order.

The board of directors is as follows: Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton, president; Mrs. Sumner B. Pearmain, vice-president; Miss Lucy Lowell, secretary; Dr. Sarah Sweet Windsor, treasurer; Mrs. William

H. M. Austin, Miss Florence M. Cushing, Miss Mary Lee Hale, Miss Emma J. Fitz and Miss S. E. Wentworth; advisory board: Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Miss Edith M. Howes, Arthur S. Estabrook, Miss G. S. Cary, Miss Mary H. Ladd and Francis B. Sears; committee of ways and means, Dr. S. S. Windsor (chairman), Dr. A. J. Baker Flint, Miss Rose Lamb, Mrs. Frank King Nash, Mrs. N. P. Hallowell, Miss Lucy Lowell, Mrs. T. B. Aldrich and Miss Alice Stackpole; Miss Edith M. Howes, auditor; Mrs. Katherine Osborne, 81 St. Stephen street, resident-director.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Do you know what it is to be out on a pleasure jaunt and come across a party looking through a field glass and exclaiming over the things revealed to them but quite invisible to you? It seemed for a moment as though your part of the holiday was spoiled and you determine to have a field glass of your own the next time you go on an excursion.

Such a glass certainly does add to the pleasure and is often of valuable use. Lloyd's is well known to Bostonites as a place for getting them. There are five stores; 315 Washington street, 310 Boylston street and 75 Summer street, Boston; 252 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass., and 230 Essex street, Salem, Mass.

The Terraquascope is a special kind of field glass. The 6-power terraquascope is a strongly made field glass of extra good definition, brightness and field. It comes in brass and aluminum. A catalog of field glasses and telescopes will be sent upon request.

A Kodak so compact it can be slipped into a man's vest pocket or a woman's handbag is a boon to those who like to have a camera with them when they go from home. It may be only to the clover meadow with the butterflies hovering over the rosy blossoms, or down by the brook where the birds cluster in the bushes, but even there there is often something one wants to preserve for future pleasure.

The Dams, Stoddard Company of 374 Washington street, Boston, has a vest pocket Kodak which, though small, takes pictures that are clear and distinct. They are 1 1/2 x 2 1/4 inches. Such a camera can be carried on a long tramp without inconvenience, so that it is not a question of consequence whether it is taken or left behind, for it is taken along as a convenience, like an extra pocket handkerchief.

The folding bath tub has many uses. Just now its chief appeal is to the vacationist who is going to camp, cottage or farmhouse where there are no stationary tubs and he must provide his own. The folding tub made by the Robinson Bath Cabinet Company of 732 Jefferson avenue, Toledo, O., folds into a small roll and weighs but 15 pounds. It is therefore easy to transport and lasts for years. It costs little, requires no plumbing and little water, yet gives the benefits of a plunge bath.

A full description of these tubs and also Turkish bath cabinets will be sent on application.

Burning 16 hours on one quart of gasoline is an ideal illuminator for summer home or bungalow. It cannot explode, clog or be overturned, and needs but little attention. It gives a brilliant light and does not smoke or emit an odor or waste. It is as bright as gas or electricity and is preferred by some to read or sew by. It comes in 32 varieties and has one, two, three and four burners. A request for catalog will bring a full description of it. It is handled by the Boston Gas Light Company of 21 Union street, Boston.

Persons building a home for themselves in the city suburbs now have an opportunity of securing a five-piece lighting outfit in brass for a moderate sum. The outfit is made by H. E. Franke of 421 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. One of the pictures is a center light intended for a parlor or living room. A second is for a dining room or library. A single hall light, a porch light and side light complete the set. They are finished in brass, wire complete, and are ready to hang.

CURB ON ARMAMENTS HAS PRECEDENT IN 19TH CENTURY ANNALS

Treaty of 1814 Ended Two Wars, Recalls Baron De Constant, in Speaking for Interparliamentary Union

POWERS MIGHT ACT

INVESTIGATION of the question of limitation of armaments has been conducted the past year, on behalf of the Interparliamentary Union, by a commission having as members Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of France, Herr Conrad Haussmann of Germany, M. Paul Miloukoff of Russia and the Rt. Hon. Lord Weardale of Great Britain. It has fallen to Baron d'Estournelles, as chairman of the commission, to give to the world some of the conclusions reached by him and his associate members.

Owing to the war between Italy and Turkey the commission saw itself confronted by unpromising conditions. Other circumstances prevented the holding of the regular Interparliamentary conference at Rome last year. Baron d'Estournelles dwells in detail on the work of the commission, and he then takes up the possibility of realizing a limitation in present armament activity among the powers. He says:

"It would be dangerous to mislead public opinion by presenting the problem of limitation as impossible to solve when it has been solved under the most difficult and conclusive conditions between the United States of North America and Great Britain. Public opinion will not be long in finding out the truth. It would be difficult to find two nations more violently in conflict than were these two states. The treaty of December, 1814, ratified on Feb. 17, 1815, and freely completed by other arrangements, among which was that of April 28, 1817, should be thought the most empty of dreams. It put an end to two wars, including that of the American independence; it was even followed by serious hostilities, to name only the battle of New Orleans, memorable to both parties. It left side by side two countries artificially divided on the map, but not effectually on the ground, the United States and Canada, communicating together along a frontier of over 3000 miles, protected on either side by more than a hundred forts, large and small, by regiments in arms and by fleets on the big lakes. The names of these forts, Ft. Porter, Ft. Erie, Ft. George, Ft. Niagara, etc., call to mind as many fearfully contested battles. And yet it was decided that the two neighbors should disarm, that the fortifications should disappear, and that the guns which armed them should serve to ornament the parks and walks."

Guns Emblems of Penitence

Continuing, Baron d'Estournelles said: "Could any more precarious situation be conceived than that of these two enemies, one the vanquished master, whose strength had not diminished after Waterloo, and the other the freed state, enfeebled and thinly populated, victorious with the momentary help of the hereditary foe of Great Britain. What rancor, what germs of hatred could have brought to naught a treaty of disarmament leaving these two nations at each other's mercy? I have personally visited this disarmed frontier and have seen the old guns which have become the emblems of penitence. No one thinks of violating the treaty, whose hundredth anniversary will be celebrated in three years."

Patriotic and popular rejoicings are being organized for this celebration by our American friends under the presidency of our indefatigable colleague, Mr. Burton. Every one will understand that the situation of the old European states is not to be compared to that of the United States and Canada, but it is none the less remarkable that these neighbors have lived in peace for close upon a century in a state of complete and absolute disarmament."

Baron d'Estournelles next shows how armaments have increased since 1898. He gives the tonnages of naval equipment, and naval expenditures, and adds that the excess in armaments is in contradiction of the progress of arbitration. On this point he says:

"Great show is made of the prosperity of great military nations, but the dark side is hidden from view. Little is said of the difficulties and competitions to be overcome under unequal conditions. The winners are not always the most wealthy or the strongest. They are enticed and led astray by victory. To some defeat has been a terrible lesson, but their prosperity dates precisely from their military defeat. The defeat of Iena served the growth of Prussia. A more recent example is that of Denmark. Apparently doomed 50 years ago, Denmark has literally transformed itself; it has thrown aside its ancient traditions; from a wheat-growing country it has become a cattle-breeding center. Education, the spirit of enterprise and association have been developed, and Denmark is today ahead of the largest countries in the export of the products of its soils and of its ten-fold activity. What lessons are given to the world by this small country?"

Limitation of Armament

As to how and when limitation in armament should be instituted, the commission, through Baron d'Estournelles, has this to say: "It is evident that each country is the sole judge of its means of defense, which vary from day to day and from

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AN APOLOGY

From now until our new building is completed things will necessarily be topsyturvy in some parts of our store. Stocks will be moved into new locations—new fixtures will be installed, etc.

TO RECOMPENSE OUR CUSTOMERS for the slight inconveniences these conditions force upon them, we have determined to offer DAILY VALUES that will make this the best shopping place in Boston in spite of building conditions. Following is a partial list of the many great values in our HALF PRICE SALE which begins Monday:

Embroideries		Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Intersections:		Silks	
At Half Price		At Half Price		At Half Price	
\$3.00 Embroidered Robes—of colored batiste. At.....	1.49	69c Taffeta—18 inches wide, all silk, warranted quality, full line or plain and changeable colors. At.....	35c	79c Rough Pongee—27 inches, limited quantity, broken color line, popular makes. At.....	39c
\$1.00 Swiss Dress Flouncings—27 inch, special dress designs. At.....	50c	39c Chiffon Pongee—36 inches wide, changeable effects with self colored dots and wanted colors. At.....	17c	69c Black Pongee—Rough weave suiting quality, jet black. At.....	35c
\$1.00 Swiss Allovers—22 inch, eyelet patterns. At.....	50c	\$1.00 Chiffon Cloth—10 inches wide, popular colors, neatly figured for overdresses. At.....	49c	\$1.25 Black Messaline—36 inches wide, heavy all silk quality, satin finish. At.....	63c
25c Cambric Skirting—12 inch, eyelet patterns. At.....	12 1/2c	69c All Silk Pongee—Natural color, rough weave, all silk. At.....	35c	\$1.25 Black Taffeta—27 inches wide, wear guaranteed, all silk. At.....	63c
38c Finished Bands and Gallons—At.....	19c				
25c Nainsook Corset Cover Embroidery—18-incl. At.....	12 1/2c				
25c Nainsook Dress and Skirt Flouncing—18-incl. At.....	12 1/2c				

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. L. S. Upton, tenth infantry, to Hot Springs, Ark., observation army and navy general hospital.

Capt. F. C. Marshall, cavalry, to Bridgeport, Conn., relative to formation of a cavalry troop.

A board to consist of Col. C. Richard, Col. H. P. Birmingham and Lieut.-Col. F. A. Winter, medical corps, is appointed to meet at Army Medical Museum building, Washington, D. C., July 16, examination of officers of the medical corps for promotion.

A board of officers of the ordnance department to consist of Col. S. W. Blunt, Lieut.-Col. C. B. Wheeler and Maj. J. H. Rice, is appointed to meet at New York arsenal, Governors island, N. Y., July 12, to make recommendation for the detail of one officer of the grade of major in the ordnance department.

First Lieut. J. M. Wheat, med. res. corps, relieved assignment as surgeon of transport Logan, and will proceed to his home.

First Lieut. F. H. Sparrenberger, medical reserve corps, assigned to duty as surgeon of the transport Logan during voyage from San Francisco to the Philippine islands.

First Lieut. L. E. Poust, medical reserve corps, to Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty.

First Lieut. J. F. Leeper, medical reserve corps, relieved duty Philippine

division, take transport from Manila, Aug. 15, for San Francisco.

First Lieut. J. F. Leeper, medical reserve corps, honorably discharged.

Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander W. B. Wells, detached naval academy, to the Georgia as first lieutenant.

Chief Boatswain James Laven, detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass., to the Massachusetts training ship Ranger.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Nebraska at Key West, Buffalo at Mare Island, Dolphin at Beverly, Mass., Pennsylvania at Ancon, Tallahassee at Washington, Lamson at Newport, Rhode Island at Guantanamo.

Sailed—De Long from Charleston for Port Royal; Washington, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Rocket, from Norfolk for Chesapeake bay; E-1, from New London for Newport.

The Alert was placed in full commission at Mare Island, Cal., July 1. The Illinois placed in first reserve at Boston, July 1. The Alabama placed in reserve at New York, July 1. The Denver and Cleveland placed in first reserve at Mare Island, July 1. The Birmingham has been ordered placed in first reserve at Philadelphia. The Vulcan was placed in service at Portsmouth, N. H., July 2. The Sterling and Brutus were placed in service at Norfolk, Va., July 2. The Ajax placed in service at Boston, July 3. The Mars ordered placed in reserve at Portsmouth, N. H. The Arethusa ordered placed in reserve at Norfolk.

BUYS WORKS OF DUTCH PAINTERS

NEW YORK—Announcement is made of the acquisition of two canvases by eminent painters of the Dutch school by an American collector through the Ehrlich galleries of Fifth avenue and Fortieth street. One is a portrait of a lady by Nicholas Maes, who was a pupil of Rembrandt and who is represented in the large museums abroad and the Metropolitan museum of Art. This portrait is indorsed by Dr. Hofstede de Groot of the Hague and will be mentioned in a catalogue of Dutch painters which he is now compiling. It was secured from a private collection abroad by the late Louis R. Ehrlich, who brought the picture to America.

The other example is entitled "The Wandering Musicians" and is by Jan Steen. In the composition are several figures and the scene is in the courtyard of a cottage. This painting was formerly in the collection of Count de Ganay and at one time was in Amsterdam. Jan Steen is represented in the large European galleries, and in the Louvre by his picture, a characteristic example, "Scene in an Inn."

SAN JOSE PLANS PARK EXTENSION

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Plans for the expenditure of \$110,000 in the improvement of Alum Rock park canyon were outlined recently at a meeting of the city park commission. This included the construction of a bathhouse costing \$60,000 and a cafe and pavilion for the staging of concerts and conventions at a cost of \$10,000.

Forty thousand dollars will be invested in bridges, a scenic automobile road, 2000 feet above the valley in the mountains and the development of the sulphur, soda, iron and salt water springs of the city's canyon resort.

PICTURE MACHINE FOR HOME

A motion-picture machine, weighing but 20 pounds when packed and ready to be carried in a hand case, and only 10 1/2 in. high, 17 in. long, and 6 in. wide, when set up for use on a table of any kind, has been especially constructed for the home, says Popular Mechanics. It is said to be so simple in operation that a child can handle it after a short course of instruction.

AMUSEMENTS

It's Always Cool

on the delightful ten-hour trip to beautiful old Provincetown and return. The soft sea air has a refreshing salt flavor while the splendid iron steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD moves steadily forward across Massachusetts Bay. 1800 passengers are accommodated while wireless telegraphy, suitable refreshments, cool staircases, are provided. One trip on this superb boat to

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Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St., Elevated Station, Boston, weather right, Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M.; leave Gloucester 2.15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10.15 A. M.; leave Gloucester at 2.15 P. M. Good Music. 50c each way. E. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & G. S. & Co.



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THINGS MOTHER USED TO MAKE

Little list running from eggs to pie

IN the current number of Suburban Life is given another collection of recipes for "things mother used to make," among them the following:

Eggs on Toast—Toast as many slices of bread as desired. Butter well and pour over these just enough salted water to soften. Have ready a dish of boiling water. Stir it round and round with a spoon or fork, break the egg and drop into this swirling water. Remove from the water in from four to six minutes, as preferred, and place one on each slice of bread. Serve hot, with a dash of pepper, if liked.

Fried Bread—After frying pork or bacon, put into the fat slices of stale bread. As it fries, pour over each slice a little milk or water and salt to taste, turn and fry on the opposite side. This is a very appetizing dish.

Baked Sweet Apples—Wash clean, fair, sweet apples. Put these into a baking-pan, with a little cold water and a half-cup of molasses, if four to six apples are used. Bake slowly until you can stick a fork through them. Years ago, people ate these, with crackers and milk. Baked apples and milk was a favorite dish.

Baked Tomatoes—Six tomatoes, two cups of bread crumbs, small piece of onion, a few stalks of celery hearts, salt and pepper to taste. Cut off a small

piece of each tomato and scoop out the inside. Mix this with two cups of bread crumbs, the chopped onion, salt and pepper. Then fill the tomatoes with this mixture, putting small pieces of butter over the top. Place these in a pan in which is a very little water, to prevent sticking, and bake in a hot oven from 20 minutes to half an hour.

Breaded Pork Chops—Six chops, one egg, one-half cup of milk, one cup of bread crumbs, pinch of salt. Beat the egg and milk together, adding the salt. Dip the chops into this mixture, then into the crumbs. Fry in hot fat. Veal cutlets can be served in the same way.

Frosted Lemon Pie—One lemon, one cup of sugar, one and one-half cups of milk, three eggs, two tablespoons of flour. Beat the yolks of the eggs, add the flour, the juice and rind of the lemon. Beat all together, add a little of the milk, and sugar; beat, then add the rest of the milk. Line a plate with crust, the same as for custard; pour in this mixture and bake, being careful not to let it whey when it is done. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add two tablespoons of sugar, spread over the top, and set in the oven to brown.

Cream Pie—One cup of sweet cream, white of one egg, two thirds of a cupful

WORTH KNOWING

Papyrus dishes and plates come in various sizes, and in packages of 100, are quite inexpensive. These simplify house-keeping in warm weather.

Lawn seats and swings in many styles are to be had, the cost being largely dependent on the uprightness and awning, as well as the swing itself.

The small child's dining table, with the drop leaves, occupies but little space when closed—a feature that commends itself to many a would-be purchaser.

Extension gates for the top of the stairs or the piazza steps are inexpensive, and so simply that they may be easily adjusted.

The iron pans for bread sticks, which come with six or a dozen molds, are just the thing for simple sponge cake or cup cakes, to be used in making charlotte russe.

It is well to rinse out a saucepan in which milk is to be cooked with cold water. This is a help toward preventing the milk from sticking to the pan.

In fixing potatoes for salad it is well to cook them with the skins on. There is less danger of their being soggy.

A piece of sandpaper is of the greatest help in removing stains and food from cooking utensils.

Add a few asparagus tips to the cup of consommé. They are tasty and serve for a garnish.

In cooking tomatoes a good rule for seasoning is to add to a quart can a level teaspoonful each of salt and sugar and a tablespoonful of butter. A little onion is liked by some, and so are breadcrumbs.

A simple way to crumb bread is to put several thick slices in a salt bag and then rub it between the hands. This will do the crumbing more quickly than any other way.—Newark News.

of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake with two crusts. Beat white of egg till stiff; add sugar, beat again; stir in the cream and flavor.

Cucumber Pickles—Take enough small cucumbers to fill four one-quart jars; wash and sprinkle over them one cupful of table salt; let them remain overnight; in the morning, wash and pack in the jars. Add one teaspoonful of whole cloves, one teaspoonful of whole allspice, one teaspoonful of white mustard seed, and two pieces of alum, as large as a pea, to each jar. Fill the jars with boiling vinegar, and seal.

Rhubarb Pie—One pint of rhubarb, one tablespoonful of flour, one cupful of sugar, one quarter-teaspoonful of soda. Remove the skin, and cut into small pieces enough rhubarb to fill a pint bowl. Add the soda, and pour over it boiling water to cover. Let stand 15 minutes and pour off the water. Line a deep plate with a rich crust. Put in the rhubarb, one cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of flour, cover with crust. Bake 20 minutes or half an hour.

FASHIONS AND T

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT INDORSED

Bishop of Oxford says it is needed

A MEETING was held in Queen's hall, Langham place, to discuss the religious aspect of the women's movement, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. Dr. Gore, bishop of Oxford, said he took his stand, in imagination, at the center of the women's movement and he found himself confronted with bodies of people so disgusted with what they found to be the actual situation that they were prepared to do what was, in his judgment, revolutionary. He found himself on the other side, face to face with the argument about the thin end of the wedge.

There was nothing he was more certain the devil invented than the argument about the thin end of the wedge. It represented people standing opposed to just claims and noble aspirations.

He had lately been taking part in various forms in the movement for passing the criminal law amendment bill. It was a horrible, hideous abuse which they sought by this bill to remedy, and he was sure that the law, as at present, was possible only because the mind of woman was unrepresented in the legislature.

What was the relation of religion to this movement? The fundamental principle of the morality of their law, its ethical view, was that every human be-

ing, separately and equally, was an end—an end to realize itself, and that legitimately it could be made in no case a means to another man's end merely.

He had not the least doubt that they would be hard put to solve questions which arose. Experience would be their guide. He was quite sure that Christ required of them that they should assent to, and not shake their heads at, the claim of women toward self-realization. He was quite sure that the women's movement was needed. It must enter into politics and must make the women's voice and the women's point of view heard in molding the legislation of the country.

Mrs. Crichton said she thought the refusal of the vote was far more important than the vote itself. The refusal of the vote meant a mark of inferiority. It produced bitterness and a sense of wrong. Mrs. Crichton also read a letter from the archbishop of Canterbury, who wrote:

"Among all kinds of political thinkers, both men and women, both suffragists and anti-suffragists, are to be found those who care intently for the religious aspect of the women's movement, and your meetings will, I hope, do something to raise the whole level of our common thought and efforts with regard to a matter which is of obvious and vital importance to the England of today."

STYLE OUTLOOK IN FOOTWEAR

Women's shoes now being made for summer of 1913

THE Boot and Shoe Recorder presents a view of style probabilities for 1913 which is based on careful and extended research and the advice of several hundred houses.

Kindly note the use of the word "probabilities," it says. There are no "certainties" in style, never were and never will be; but there are always a great many indications which show experienced observers where the strongest chances are.

The jobbing trade of the country numbers 627 firms. All these firms now know the styles their salesmen are to take out this fall. Their acceptance of samples are on file in the jobbing manufacturers' factories, and are being made up for the jobbers' salesmen to carry to the retail trade.

In women's shoes for spring and summer, 1913, principally low-cuts, although with button and lace boots running strong, just as they did this spring, the following points are noted:

Leathers will run best, as follows: Tans, dull blacks and a strong return on patent leathers.

Mannish effects strong in boots, including rope stitching, thick soles and edges and lower heels of blocky build.

Toes will be medium broad and high—largely a modification of the extreme height, and keeping away from narrowness. The recede toe promises to fulfill its name in the medium lines for general trade. It inclines to remain a high-grade proposition. The general forepart effect may be called medium and well rounded.

In oxford six and seven buttons seem strong for western trade only. In general, fewer low ties and more high oxfords.

Lace boots will be shown in greater number.

Pumps, new styles almost exclusively in satin and fabrics. This is an import-

ant development. Is the plain leather pump passing, or only becoming a staple? No doubt many will sell in 1913, of some type.

In patterns, plain designs are prominent, and neat needle perforations, in single lines, are a feature, in place of the larger perforations. Curves and scallops in vamps and button-dies are also features.

Heels are largely Cuban, with Louis wood heels on turns. Models show wider heel seats, with closer tops.

The Colonial seems inclined to drop into temporary obscurity. Some believe it was too much like the tongue pump, and too much competed with by the plain pump, to be a great success at this period. It will come up again, in its turn—or perhaps out of its turn. It has been a fashionable shoe at least a score of times in its two or three hundred years of existence.

Stitched eyelets will be a feature. Glossy and corded silk tops in boots receive much attention. They do not wear as well as wax kip or oil grain.

Lastly, as to whites: "Hoped for, but not wholly relied upon," is about the situation. Samples in leather will be shown in flat bow pumps, with needle perforations around top. Nobody seems inclined to plunge on white boots as yet.

With regard to clippers, watch the color combinations. These are going to be strong, and there are those who believe that the color combinations will work into boots and street wear to a greater extent than this season.

Evidently the public has not yet got enough of the beaded effects. Beads on the vamps and along the sides clear the counter are shown.

Small ornamental stitched eyelets are used quite effectively, in place of perforations.

SMART LOOKING MOTOR COATS

Linen carefully cut and tailored

HOT weather has brought out light weight motor coats and dust coats galore, and among the novelties is a dust coat of Italian silk such as is usually associated with underwears.

Thinly woven, extraordinarily supple, light silk, in colors ranging from light grays and bisuits to tawny tones, dark blues and prune shades, is made up in the simplest and severest of lines with a collar that can be adjusted high about the throat or rolled down, and long sleeves that can be strapped closely at the wrist.

The weight of such a cloak is almost a negligible quantity; it can be packed into an absurdly small space, it is utterly uncrushable and dust cannot penetrate it, so it is no wonder that these coats, though not cheap, have sold readily for traveling and motoring purposes.

The linen motor coats of this summer are at their best exceedingly smart looking garments, as carefully cut and tailored as the models in cloth and quite as shapely, according to a New York Sun writer. The soft heavy linens that do not crush readily are chosen and the best models are built up on severe lines, with no trimming save stitching and buttons.

Occasionally a lining or facing of color or of gayly flowered linen or cotton is used and shows a collar and cuffs, but the untrimmed models are really the best looking, and the same is true of coats in soft, heavy tussor. A linen of supple yet firm weave in a rather large black and white check makes a chic coat when cut on strictly tailored lines, with loosely belted back, raglan

sleeve, adjustable storm collar and no trimming save big buttons in white and black pearl.

Eponge is another popular material for the summer motor coat and is good in all the khaki, sand and mode shades and even the deeper snuff and ginger browns.

Mohair, which if never a very elegant coat material, does make a practical and substantial dust wrap for hot weather motoring, has been very cleverly used by some of the designers, and particularly in the soft grays with big white buttons rimmed in gray there are some exceedingly good looking mohair models. The grays are, by the way, very much liked for motor coats this season and there are coats of gray models in everything from homespun and tweeds to silk. Certain waterproofed twilled silks make very serviceable pretty dust coats and there are good things in taffeta and in surah.

The wool coats are legion, fashioned from any and all of the light weight wools suitable for the purpose, tweeds, terry, serges, etc.

NEWEST GLOVES

The woman who wishes always to be daintily gloved will add to her glove case several pairs of chamoisette gloves, says the New York Press. They come in short and elbow lengths and in white and chamois color. The newest colors in dress gloves are "old gold color" and "cafe au lait."

GOWN OF RADIUM SILK AND LAC

Draped front of skirt is a novelty

SILK, so thin and light that it is as cool as India muslin itself, is a feature of the present season and this gown shows it combined with lace in a most attractive way. The silk shows little flowers on an ecru ground and the lace is of the lighter paler shade and the whole color scheme is extremely charming. The draped front of the skirt is a novelty. It gives very graceful lines and the idea of the over-skirt with only a little piece of lace in addition to a plain skirt.

The blouse is in the pretty, graceful surplice style and, in this case, the bretelles are made of lace with straight bands on their inner edges, but, inasmuch as they consist of just two straight pieces over the blouse, they may be made of banding or of the material or treated in any way that the special case may require.

The blouse beneath the bretelles is in the kimono style with the sleeve portions tucked.

The round neck is unquestionably a favorite of the season, but it is not obligatory, for the blouse can be made as shown in the back view with equal propriety.

There are various ways in which we allow freedom of choice this season, and the waist line is important in that the skirt can be finished, as in this case, a little above the normal or it can be cut off and worn with any sash or girdle.

Silk is such a favorite of the summer that one thinks of it at once for the gown of this sort, but lovely as it is, delightful as it is to wear, there are many other materials that can be treated in just this manner.

Eyelet embroidered linen with plain linen for the under portion of the skirt and either heavy lace or embroidery as trimming would make a very charming gown. Cotton voile or batiste, embroidered and treated in this way, would be lovely, or flowered or figured silk could be combined with plain in place of the lace, and the bretelles made of the material or of lace as liked.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 2 yards of material 27 or 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide with 2½ yards of lace for the bretelles and ¾ yards of



banding; the skirt will require 3¼ yds 27 or 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide or ¾ yard 27 inches wide for the lower portion and 1¼ yards of banding.

The pattern 7323, cut in sizes from 42 inches bust measure, and of skirt, 7462, in sizes from 22 to 30 inch waist measure, can be bought at May Manton agency or will be sent mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WOMAN AS THE HOMEMAKER

Nobility of the work and some notable examples

IN my residence in England and Germany, I have repeatedly expressed with the strongest emphasis these two nations cherish, for their homes, says a contributor to Suburban Life. This attachment is so deep-rooted and so prominent that these nations are celebrated the world around as homemakers. Especially is this true of the English. The Englishman, from the lord to the peasant, loves his home. As Emerson says: "The Briton in the blood hugs the homestead still." The home is the Englishman's stronghold, his castle. This is the spot to which he flees for refuge; the place where he can really comfort himself. It is within the four walls of home that he can discuss the affairs of church and kingdom freely. There is no pleasanter picture to my mind than of a suburban English town, with its well-kept streets; its plentiful shade trees, its rows of vine-covered cottages with their trim flower gardens. The word home is written in large letters over this quiet scene.

What is true of the English nation is equally true of the German. Upon the privacy and sanctity of the home rests the strength of the German nation. Through the centuries, both of these nations have fought for their altars and their firesides. I wish that the women of my country could realize the nobility and importance of the profession of home-making—to accept with joy the divine gift of motherhood and absorb the full significance of the oft-repeated line: "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world."

It would be a grand thing if American women, at their literary classes and club meetings, could study the lives of the mothers of the previous generation. Take for example the mother of President Garfield, left with 10 young children. Note the fact that through her courage and intellectual ability she not only instilled into the minds of these children the Christian virtues, but through hard labor she made it possible for them to obtain a liberal education. These children grew to distinguished manhood and womanhood, and one of them received at the nation's hands the highest gift which can be conferred upon an American citizen.

Look at the mother of Lincoln in her rude cabin, training her son in righteousness, and stimulating his ambitions until he too became a leader in national affairs, and the country's most revered President. Throughout his career Lincoln bore this testimony: "All that I am I owe to my mother."

Look if you please at the mother of Ralph Waldo Emerson, supporting and educating her four young sons in Boston by taking boarders. She lived, however, to reap her reward in the public distinction so nobly earned by her children. Go back a step farther, and consider the gracious and stately Lady Washing-

ton of our colonial history, and with the hundreds of obscure mothers not worthy of our admiration and our praise. Read the words of commendation spoken by one of the British generals who Mrs. Washington: "If such are matrons of America, well may the country boast of illustrious sons." It is indebted for whatever is highest and best in its history.

There is an ancient monument which stands for all time in commemoration of the true homemaker. Here are some of the qualities mentioned:

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom and the law of kindness is on her tongue."

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and catcheth not the bread of idleness. The heart of her husband trusteth in her, doeth him good, and not evil all the days of her life."

Her children rise up and call her blessed. Her husband also, and he praiseth her.

CLEANING WALLS

You can remove the grease stains from your paper by placing on the first a piece of blotting paper and then a hot flatiron. The iron must not be too hot. If you are very careful, you long even strokes, you can wipe off and smoke off the paper with a she wool mop or a broom covered with cotton flannel. For other dirt, blemishes are best. Do not use crusty hard pieces. It is easier to use a wool, cutting off all the crust before you start. You can then cut it off slice at a time as it absorbs the dirt. There is a certain kind of rubber removes obstinate spots.

It is far cheaper to tint walls with water or "size colors," than it is to paint them with oils. Moreover, colors are lovely and the finish soft. Only difficulty lies in the fact that the walls cannot be washed. Size or tint colors should never be touched with water. They may be cleaned with crumbs or Indian meal, but the process is a tedious one. Dry pigments used for this tinting. They are usually mixed in glue size that has dissolved in hot water. They cost at 55 cents a package, and one package is over 40 square yards.—Harpers

PAN OVER IRON

Warm-weather ironing has its ills in keeping the irons hot without making the room too warm. A large baking pan placed upside over the irons causes them to cool quickly and to retain the heat low fire.—Baltimore Sun.

THE HOUSEHOLD

SHIFT YOUR RUGS BASKET PATTERN FOR SACHET OR GLOVE CASE

It can be embroidered in white or in colors

The right way to lay down an Oriental rug is the Oriental way, with the pile toward the light, because that helps to bring out the beauty and "bloom" of its colorings. An Eastern dealer, when he sells a rug, sees that the buyer shall get the play of light and shade upon the pile. When a rug comes home the buyer frequently complains that it has not the same depth of coloring as when he saw it shown in the shop. Shift the rug's position—i. e., with the pile toward the light—and the defect will be remedied, says the Cincinnati Times-Star. Apropos of Oriental rugs, it may be told that the successful way to clean them is to wash it, a square foot at a time, with a soft brush and olive oil soap; then to rinse off the soap, first with clear, warm water, and then clear, cold water, and, lastly, to rub it softly with a cloth until it is quite dry.

TEAR OFF BIAS END

For calicoes, muslins, lawns, that are torn from the bolt, the bias end should be torn off, as with the sheet muslin; then, in order to have the goods straight or cutting, damp the breadth, and pull in shape with the hands, then with a light warm flatiron, iron it lengthwise, pulling it as you go. A little experience will show you how nicely it can be done. Commoner.

CHEESE PASTE

One 10-cent cream cheese, 1/4-pound mild cheese, 1/2 bottle cream, 1/2 cup, or more large olives (chopped), dill sprigs. Cream two kinds of cheese together; add cream and chopped olives and dill. This is delicious.—Washington Herald.

SLEEVE FORMS

My son cuts sleeve forms out of cardboard and places them inside his sleeves when packing his trunk, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. He says that they save him pressing bill at the end of the journey.

MOLDS MAKE FOOD HANDSOME

Various sizes and shapes to be had

MOLDS play a large part in preparing food. Everything from fish to dessert can be molded. Even the soup might be, if it happens to be jellied, and new shapes are constantly thought out.

The ordinary mold is of heavy tin, but a woman who objects to using tin, especially for acids, can buy earthenware or aluminum. These last two cost more and in them there are fewer shapes.

Various sizes can be had, from a quart to many quarts. The very large ones are made to order. Individual molds are so popular, though the large ring or arm shapes are more convenient and more fashionable for general use.

Probably the favorite mold for most purposes is a hollow ring, round or oval, says a New York Times writer. The round ones are better liked, but either shape is good. These come with a lid or desserts that must be frozen, and without one for aspics, mousses, blanc anges and vegetables.

With one of these ring molds the clever chef can even glorify hash or vegetable left-overs. Macaroni made into a mold and put in a ring, with the center filled with creamed chicken, lamb or fish, makes an appetizing luncheon dish. Mashed potatoes may be quickly formed into a hollow ring with one of these molds, the center being filled with meat chops, creamed sweetbreads or fried chicken.

For salads and desserts the ring mold is invaluable. For the former an aspic usually made, plain or vegetable, and a center is filled with any desired mixture in fruit salad, or with a meat or

fish salad, or even mayonnaise celery or shredded lettuce with a sour cream dressing.

An attractive salad is made by using two sizes of oval or round molds that fit into each other. In the outer and larger one is put a white chicken aspic, and in the inner one a tomato aspic. The center is filled with cubes of grape fruit, apple and preserved cherries dotted thickly over the top and well mixed with mayonnaise.

A separate dish of mayonnaise should be passed with most molded salads, as it is not easy to get enough dressing without destroying the appearance of the form.

Another appetizing effect is had by using a round ring mold and filling the center with a fancy mold that fits closely and is much higher. Thus a cucumber aspic in the ring can have halibut or salmon salad arranged in the fancy form that fits closely in the ring when turned out. If halibut is used, mix with shredded green peppers and olives for color, or the sweet red peppers finely chopped.

Nothing is prettier than a round or oval ring mold of French vanilla ice cream heaped high with fruit in its season, strawberries, raspberries, peaches, oranges and bananas. Home-made ice cream served in this way has all the air of a novelty dessert. For further adornment, whipped cream may be put on the top of fruit through a tube to make fancy forms.

Many of the hollow ring molds have fancy shapes, cones, turrets or flowers, but the plain ones are more practical for all uses.

PREPARING MEATLESS DINNER

Substitutes recommended by cooking teacher

MRS. GESINE LEMCKE, the cooking teacher, is a strong advocate of a vegetable diet for the summer. She says a diet including in a vegetarian diet is quite as nourishing as meat dishes and is easier to digest.

"When you talk to women about the meat dinners," said Mrs. Lemcke, "most of them at once think of fish. Fish is a delicate and delightful food, but it must be admitted that its cooking calls for a certain amount of care and dexterity in its preparation. When it is fried, rather than baked or broiled, great care must be given to ventilation so that the odor may be avoided.

"But beyond fish there are many kinds of food which may replace chops and steaks and chickens. There is rice, for instance, which is not properly appreciated in this country, although the famous curry chef Joe, who was at the very of several seasons, did much to popularize it.

There are the various paste foods and the Italians which are far more popular with Americans than rice. The natives of Italy are natural vegetarians,

living largely on green salads, breads and various garden products.

"Fruit salads, made from fruits combined with lettuce or romaine and served with a French dressing, are finding great approval with American diners. They are refreshing, appetizing and quite as satisfying as the usual meat dishes at this summer season, when the palate demands a change.

Bananas, which are among the most nourishing of fruits, should have a place in all fruit salads. Oranges and grapefruit appear among the best salad fruits; pears and apples combine delightfully with celery. Every no-meat dinner should have a bountiful dish of fruit salad, varied from day to day as to materials. It should be kept in a cool refrigerator for an hour or so before being served, as this improves it largely in flavor.

"One of the 400 or 500 dishes made from eggs should appear at the no-meat dinner. In this country we associate eggs with breakfast, but the French cooks have taught us the delicious things that may be prepared from eggs in combination with vegetables and

ROOT CROPS SOWN IN SUMMER

Supplies for fall and winter table

FROM early July until mid August is the time to sow root crops in the northern half of the north temperate zone to supply the late fall and winter table. There are of course exceptions to this rule. Salsify and the long rooted parsnip should have the full season in which to grow. They should be sown therefore in early spring. Long beets and long carrots also should be sown in the spring, but they are not nearly as popular as they formerly were because the flat and turnip shaped beets and the short and intermediate carrots have been found more desirable both by gardeners and cooks. The early sown crops of these roots will usually be out of the way before fall, so unless there are succession sowings to take their place the late autumn and winter home table will lack these choice vegetables.

If desired the same varieties of short rooted beets and carrots as were sown in the spring may be sown this month and succession sowings may continue until August 1 or even as late as Sept. 1 in the southern half of the United States. During the same time succession sowings of the white-fleshed turnips of the same varieties as were sown in the spring may be made. Among the most popular are the Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved, Purple Top Strap Leaved, Early White Milan, Red Top White Globe and Purple Top Milan. Three other varieties with yellow flesh are Amber Globe, Golden Ball and Yellow Aberdeen.

The varieties just mentioned when sown in midsummer for the fall and winter table are found to be satisfactory as when sown in the spring to supply the summer table. They are therefore less popular than the Russian or Swede turnips, popularly known as rutabagas. These varieties require a longer season than the early ones in which to mature. For the autumn and winter market, however, they are preferred because of their higher quality and better keeping attributes.

For the late summer and the fall table July is too early to begin sowing the ordinary forcing varieties of radish which are usually sown in the spring. Midsummer is too hot for them. They not only become strong flavored, but quickly run to seed. They should therefore not be sown until September or even later. There is another class of radishes, however, that must be sown during midsummer in order to have a winter supply.

These are the so-called winter radish class. All the varieties of this group are very slow growing when compared with the varieties usually sown in the spring. From early July until the middle of August is the proper time to sow winter radishes. They are all much larger growing than the forcing varieties. Some of them, notably White Chinese or Celestial will attain lengths of 12 to 15 inches and diameters of even five inches. This variety, by the way, is considered the finest of all the extra large white radishes.

Among the other large rooted winter varieties are the Long Black Spanish and the Round Black Spanish. These are the two leading varieties with dark skins. The cultivation of these winter-radishes does not differ from that of the other root crops mentioned. All of these crops may be sown on the same ground that has been occupied by the early spring sown vegetables, such as peas, cabbage, onion sets, lettuce and spinach.

If the ordinary hand-wheel implements are to be used for cultivating the seed should be sown thinly in rows 18 inches to two feet apart; if a horse is to be employed the rows should be not less than 30 inches apart. It is a good plan to sow a few forcing radish seeds among the beet and carrot seeds so as to mark the rows. Beyond thinning out the plants and cultivating them, no attention need be given any of these crops until harvest time.

All root crops make their best growth during cool weather. For this reason it is desirable to allow the plants to remain in the ground as late as possible. Moisture usually becomes more abundant after mid-September than during the summer. This also favors development of tenderness and high quality. Frost, if not heavy, will not hurt the plants. The leaves will usually recover from the effects of even a pretty hard nip, but even if they do not recover, the roots will not necessarily have been hurt.

Storing is a very simple matter. The tops should be removed and the roots placed in a root cellar where the temperature will not fall below freezing point. When no root cellar is available, a very convenient plan is to sink barrels almost full depth in the soil and fill them with roots. Beneath the barrel should be a space of several inches so that no water may remain in the barrel, but may drain out through holes in the bottom. The top should be covered with loose boards, on top of which straw and earth should be placed in a conical pile. This covering should not be made very thick until after the weather has become severe. By having several barrels, each filled with a variety of roots, the supply for the family may be kept constantly fresh with little labor.

LOOP FOR HAT

A loop of narrow black ribbon or tape fastened to the inside of the crown of your hat will furnish a means of hanging it up upon occasions when space is limited.—Good Housekeeping.

DON'T ROLL SOCKS

Never roll up children's socks, as this stretches them badly at the ribbed tops and causes them to wrinkle and fall down when worn.—Good Housekeeping.

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TRIED RECIPES

GALETTES

SIFT one pound of flour, add one teaspoonful of baking powder; rub in a quarter of a pound of butter; beat three eggs with two thirds of a cup of granulated sugar; add half a cup of milk and half a teaspoon of salt; work all these ingredients together into a smooth paste; roll it out half an inch in thickness, cut out with a three inch cutter and place in a greased, shallow pan; beat one egg into a tablespoon of sugar and a tablespoon of milk; brush the gallettes with this, prick them with a fork and bake in a fairly quick oven for about 10 minutes; raisins or currants may be added to flour.

DOMINOES

Beat the yolks of two eggs, a quarter of a pound of butter and a cup and a half of granulated sugar until very light; then add one cup of tepid water; sift three cups of flour and four level teaspoons of baking powder; add this to the first mixture; beat thoroughly and bake in greased shallow pan; the batter must be not over a quarter of an inch thick; when done and cool cut the cakes into dominoes, ice the top with white icing and dot with melted chocolate. Use a wooden toothpick or a skewer for making the dots.

MERINGUE SHELLS

These shells may be made a week before using and at serving time filled with whipped cream or mixed, chopped fruit, or ice cream; beat the whites of six eggs to a very stiff froth; sift half a pound of powdered sugar and mix it with the whites very carefully; if the mixing is done too quickly or beaten too hard the mixture will run out of shape when put in the oven; if not well mixed the meringues will swell in the oven, then fall and crack. Put a sheet of paper on a thick board, drop the mixture by tablespoons, dust them thickly with powdered sugar and bake them in a moderate oven. When placing the meringues on the paper, shape them with a spoon in rows, keeping them two inches apart. When the tops are brown and hard lift up each with a limber knife, break in the bottom carefully with the thumb, scoop out the soft center and thoroughly dry the shells.

TRIFLES

Work one egg and a tablespoon of sugar to as much flour as will make a stiff paste; roll it as thin as a dollar piece and cut it into small round or square cakes; drop two or three at a time into the boiling lard; when they rise to the surface and turn over they are done; take them out and lay them on an inverted sieve to drain. When served for dessert or supper put a spoonful of jelly on each.

DEW DROPS

Two cups of powdered sugar, half cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, whites of four eggs, one teaspoon of extract of lemon, two teaspoons of baking powder, flour enough to make a soft batter; bake in patty tins and ice when cold with frosting colored with apple green.—San Francisco Call.

SIMPLE CAKE

A simple and inexpensive cake is made as follows: Take one cup of sugar, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and cream together until you are "almost ready to drop," then in a separate bowl beat one egg very light. Mix these together, says the New Haven Journal Courier, then add one cup of sweet milk and two heaping cups of flour sifted with two scant teaspoons of baking powder. The flour should be shifted two or three times. Always beat a cake batter very little after the flour has been added. Add any desired flavor.

KITCHEN SEAT

A window seat in the kitchen, besides affording a cozy resting-spot, will serve as a cover for many unsightly, though necessary articles, says Mothers Magazine. The dusting outfit may be kept there, or kindling or wood for the stove, or the family's overshoes, even the supply of kitchen linens, such as towels and aprons; or the laundry supplies, if the kitchen is also the laundry, or old newspapers whose uses are so numerous.

SEALING WAX

For sealing wax for use on broken cans, or those not entirely air tight, take two parts of beeswax and one of resin, melt together and stir well.—Commoner.

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TO SCALE FISH

An experienced camper tells how to scale fish by a method that is worth knowing, says Mothers Magazine. He holds the fish by its tail in scalding hot water just half a minute. After such treatment the scales or skin can be removed very easily.

JELLY STRAINERS

If when salt and flour bags are employed you will put them in the clothes hamper to be washed and boiled out, you will always have a supply of jelly strainers, says an exchange. The salt bag is just the thing for the odd glasses of jelly made all during the season.

REALISM ABANDONED IN STAGECRAFT

Appeal to Imagination Takes Place of Detailed Picturing and Strained Effects of Lighting Lately Used

But, look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.

BELASCO, with all his manipulation of electric light levers, and shadings of gauzes, never succeeded with his mechanical surprises in entering the magic imaginative world that Shakespeare conjured up in these two lines.

Only within the past five years have we ceased to laugh at the legendary signs of the Shakespeare stage, with their information that "This is the forest of Arden," or "The seashore of Ilyria." Now we are beginning to see that Shakespeare was not the primitive creature in this respect that used to be laughed at so indulgently in the eighth grammar grade. Shakespeare put his scenery into the lines of his plays, and wrought convincingly and beautifully. It is curious that the last half century should have thought him so simple in this one respect and so marvelous in every other way.

Samuel Phelps over half a century ago began the era of stage over-decoration which has reached such an absurd extreme in the theater of today. Applying the principles of easel painting upon a flat surface to a medium that has depth of 10 to 50 feet, these scenery makers painted Hamlet's castle all on a single sheet of canvas, with dozens of battlements which waved and belled under the gusts of the drafty stage. And so fond of the accurate imitation of the graining of the rocks and the fine perspective was the producer that he turned on a calcium moon, which allowed the audience to see not only the perfectly unreal reality of it all, but also revealed every wrinkle and sagging seam in the big "drop."

Just how much illusion was here? Or how much to the funny moon, when the manager was so indiscreet as to have it appear on the scene held up by a drowsy stage hand perched on a ladder behind the scenes? Calamitous was it when the fond playwright required the moon to move during the scene. How jerky was the course of Luna in her orbit that night, and how her light paled and waxed as the carbon burned through porous spots!

Then crowning ingenuity, we had driving nocturnal clouds, nicely photographed upon a two-foot disk, highly colored and slowly revolved through a shaft of light projected from a stereopticon. The little boy in the next row discovers that as soon as a cloud had crossed the sky it hurries around behind the scenes and drifts across the moon again, just as he is able to identify the same man in a dozen times in the regiment going South in the good old war plays. E. H. Southern first attracted attention at the Boston Museum by his unrecognized repeating in "Ours," by means of his large repertoire of shoulder attitudes and whisks.

How many stage surprises we have seen spoiled on the stage by the ignorance of the fundamental human trait that we do not like to have any one try to present a concrete image of something we have imagined. We resent the substitution of somebody else's wood and canvas idea of the thing for our intangibly beautiful idea of it. The manager spoiled all in trying to do too much. Having all the powers of an artistic Joshua, he failed to have the sun stand still, or at least rise on the lowest gear. Instead the sun mounts and mounts, with the hopes of the beleaguered garrison for rescue, until in blue the full white glare of every light in the show shop was turned on, and the mystical sky was seen to be a wrinkled sheet of canvas painted pink, and the murky forest stood forth in all its silhouette poverty. Dawns may be managed very well on the stage, but the sun should not be suffered to rise.

As we laughed at Shakespeare, so some of us as mistakenly laughed at the Irish players for the settings of their comedies and dramas. Some of the exteriors must have cost as much as \$3.50, outside the value of the necessary canvas and lumber used. When the curtain rose on the second act of "The Well of the Saints" there was only a blacksmith's hut set against the shoulder of a misty blue hill. A hut and a hill, that is all, with a spot on the stage, where all the important scenes were to be played, sufficiently illuminated to watch the play of emotions on the actors' faces. We suspected for a few moments that the hillside was a huge daub, but the light was never strong enough to confirm the suspicion and we soon agreed with the rapturous beggar that it was a fine windy hill.

This was the Shakespeare idea, plus the possibilities of canvas, wood, paint and electricity used to pique the imagination instead of an attempt to gratify it, such as we find in present day productions. The more elaborate the attempt, the more it falls short of that artistic reality which is the only realism that is consistent with the convention of the stage.

Belasco, undoubtedly the greatest realistic producer in stage history, has had his ear to the ground, and now announces that his next production will show results of his experiments in lighting plays without footlights, and excursions into the other realms of imaginative stage decoration in which such progress has been made in Germany. Having made the hopelessly unnatural footlights seem as natural as possible, Belasco now abandons them.

Footlights are the absurd of all theatrical conventions, merely a relic of a medieval time when of necessity there was no other way to illuminate the acting space save with a row of candles. We have learned to cast light upon the

stage from any desired angle, yet cling to that inherited row of candles, with its light shed from the ground instead of from the sky.

When a thing goes to seed 't is in the last stage of all, and theatrical realism has now reached the seed stage. In "The Concert," Belasco, solicitous for the complete verisimilitude, had a glass cabinet in the pianist's room, containing original music manuscripts by Liszt and Wagner. These were not for the audience, to which they were illegible and almost wholly unnoticed, but for the benefit of the players, "to keep them in the atmosphere of their music environment." Here by realistic means Belasco sought to invoke imaginative reaction in the players who were to appeal to the imagination of the audience.

Here is putting effects before causes, seeking to invoke the imaginative physically. Luckily the players had vigorous imaginations of their own, proved amid many productions with faulty scenery, and thus their characterizations were not perceptibly dulled by the props mistakenly introduced to help them.

It is a relief to turn from this sort of mystical tommyrot to tales of the old-time actor, who as the banished duke in "As You Like It" could transform a shabby line of wings into a glorious forest by his eloquent recital of the joys of sylvan life. When the indefatigable Belasco does something to surpass the new Germans, as he will if he tries, we shall no longer remember against him the perverted ingenuity with which he made the kitten in "Hearts of Oak" stretch herself, cross to the fireplace and drink a saucer of milk by keeping the animal all day on short rations in a box too short for it, down in the cold cellar.

The stage scenery of today is modeled upon the easel painting school of the pre-Constantine period. Ever since then makers of stage scenery have attempted to paint sunlight and shade upon the mimic houses, and splashes of sunshine on the tree trunks, with the result of not the slightest illusion. Failing to follow the development of easel painting, the makers of stage scenery are working in the methods of 80 years ago.

Modern painters do not attempt to paint sunlight. No paint has been produced brilliant enough to represent sunlight, yet your conventional stage painter ever tries to reproduce it. Manet and Monet and their many followers have started on a new theory, caught from Constantine, and have sought to paint the effect of light. At once they hit on a convention that enables them arbitrarily to choose a plausible scale of values,

THE SUMMER SHOW IN BOSTON

The Majestic theater will be reopened by the Lindsay Morison-stock company Monday, with Miss Nance O'Neil featured in roles from her repertoire. "The Fires of St. John," by Suderman, is announced for the first week. This drama pictures an intrigue in the household of a wealthy Prussian farmer. The nephew is betrothed to the daughter of the house while caring for a peasant girl, servant in the household. Miss O'Neil acts the peasant girl, who sacrifices herself to the family plans. Howell Hansel, Jane Marbury, Rose Morison, Edward Nannery, Frances Woodbury, Wyrley Birch, James Barrett and Bella Cairns appear in the support.

B. F. KEITH'S
The Meistersingers, with their new act, "Camping Out," at B. F. Keith's, will have a new group of solos and choruses for the coming week, the selections ranging from the popular to the classical, aiming to please all tastes. Harry Beresford and company will have a spectacular act, "In Old New York"; Dorothy Brenner and Joseph Ratcliffe have a musical skit, "At the Flower Stand"; and the Sutcliffe family of Scottish singers are among the other entertainers.

NORUMBEGA PARK
J. K. Murray and Clara Lane, two favorite Boston singers, head the cast of "The Maid of Japan," a new musical

ART TEACHERS ARE IN DEMAND

There is hardly a field so full of opportunities at the present time as that of art. The time has come when people are choosing vocations as a means of livelihood, as a means of earning satisfactory remuneration for effort expended as well as acquiring an actual profession, says the Minneapolis Journal.

Both men and women are practicing art and producing results which have a practical and definite relation to many phases of our present day needs. Among the many opportunities for the man or woman who has become a specialist in the field of art is teaching.

There is a constant demand for teachers of art and handicraft from nearly every city, town and community in this country. This means that the subject is playing an important part in public school work.

It is becoming a means of expression which has not been considered practical up to the present time. Conditions are changing, however, and the problem of art is supplanting many of the academic studies to such an extent that art is not

which permits the indication at one end of all qualities of sunlight and at the other end of all qualities of shade.

Starting on the convention of representation instead of the absurd fallacy of reproduction, the Germans have worked out some notable effects. A sample of these we had in Reinhardt's production of "Sumurun" in the larger American cities last season. This drama was produced for the most part in a convention of poster decoration. Other plays Reinhardt has produced according to other conventions, but along the lines of representation, not reproduction of nature.

Many of the smaller German cities have done fine things along these lines, and so have the Russians. The Artistic theater, Moscow, was the first to give carte-blanc to Gordon Craig, who with all his curious side shoot fads, is working essentially along the lines of the newer stage-idea. Perhaps all his ideas are good. London has stopped laughing at the eccentric son of Ellen Terry since Sir Herbert Tree has utilized several of his methods and designs in a recent revival of "Macbeth."

The theory is simply that the mood of every scene should be reproduced in the setting and that nothing on the stage should impair that mood. This means casting out all the trumpery "atmospheric" props which are so fondly thought to contribute to the illusion and beginning with a bare stage and light, bringing in what else is needed.

Light—that is the greatest item in the new stage-craft, the most important element. What an opportunity is here! It takes a genius of a painter to represent the effect of light upon a canvas, yet the stage producer has light itself at hand to do with as he will, simply needing to imagine the nature of the draperies and constructions to be transformed by that light into forests, castles and barren plains, having nothing on the stage that does not contribute to the effect of the theme as revealed in this particular scene.

To be logical the realists ought to paint every leaf of a tree and use a bit of flattened excelsior for every blade of grass. Given a lot of folding screens, a half dozen stereopticon lanterns and a few draperies Gordon Craig can give you a Norman or Scottish castle, an assortment of ancestral halls or humble cottages and any desired variety of wood scene, all in the short time it takes to push a lot of the screens about. Whether we would ever be content with such simple austere methods or not does not alter the fact that there is not the slightest realistic setting of the present stage. Scenery can't act.

BOSTON FAVORITES IN SKETCH

Florence Shirley, formerly of the John Craig company, is to appear with Donald Meek soon at Keith's in a sketch. Miss Shirley, who has been with "The Girl From Wall Street" company for the past season will visit Boston in that production during the coming season.

TROLLEY AND BOAT TRIP

Few more enjoyable trips are to be found during the warm days of the summer than that offered by the special trolley service conducted by the Bay State Street Railway Company between Boston and Providence. Every day, including Sunday, a special car leaves Postoffice square at 2:45 p. m. and runs through without change to Providence, arriving there in time to connect with the night boats for New York, if desired. Large open cars are used with especially cushioned seats. The scenery all the way is diversified and attractive and the dust and grime of other methods of travel are avoided. Those desiring to go to Fall River may take the same car as far as Taunton and there make one change for their destination.

an elective study, as heretofore, but an actual requirement in many schools and colleges in this country.

Art has also a very intimate relation to the business and commercial world. Many manufacturers employ school-trained designers for the purpose of producing better products for the trade. The manufacturer and progressive business man realizes that the public in general demands better things and that only trained designers and craftsmen can assist them in meeting this demand.

SHAFT TO THOMAS DORR
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island will on July 18 observe the seventieth anniversary of the Dorris rebellion at Chepachet, where a monument to Thomas Wilson Dorris will be dedicated. A special state commission was appointed at the last session of the Legislature to make the arrangements.

YALE RECEIVES MORE GIFTS
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Additional gifts to Yale, not announced at commencement, include an anonymous donation of \$25,000; a gift of \$5000 for the hospital of the Yale College of Chang Sha, China, and a fund from an anonymous donor for a library in Dwight Hall.

PATRIOTS OF MANY RACES DO HONOR TO STARS AND STRIPES

Love of America Keynote of Entertainment on Fourth for Pupils in Summer Classes for Immigrants

CIVIC CREED READ

It was the night before the Fourth, and Salem street from one end to the other was a moving throng of men, women and children. They did not pretend to keep on the walks, but made their way along the pavement, stopping to view the fruit in the pushcarts that lined the street and occasionally making a purchase, which generally was divided at once among the members of the family.

Now and then one could get glimpses of rockets that were being sent up by some patriotic Italian whose family lived in one of the side alleys, and with every rocket there was a shout of delight from the urchins who were watching the exhibition. Scores of mothers and babies, both in the side alleys and on the main street, occupied the doorsteps, and any number of children, from the toddlers upward, played near the curb or bargained their pennies away for ice-cream sandwiches which they ate as slowly as the melting contents would allow, while their less fortunate companions gazed at them with longing eyes.

Suddenly from mysterious somewhere far above the street came the sound of singing, and the song was the "Star Spangled Banner." There were many voices of young men and young women, and though the music came only in snatches, blown about by the evening wind and lost in the tumult of the street, it had a certain earnest quality that made the listener know that the singers, whoever they might be, loved their country's flag with sincerity.

Held in Roof Garden

And yet these singers were not natives of the United States, but young men and women whose allegiance to the stars and stripes was only in its infancy. Ordinarily they would have been spending the evening in the study of civics and English, for they were pupils in the summer classes for immigrants that meet three nights each week at the Civic Service house. But tonight there had been planned for them a Fourth of July celebration as a fitting entertainment for classes interested, as these young people are, in the history and laws of their new country. Before the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" there had been an address of welcome and other music and then a responsive reading from what is called the Civic Creed, arranged from a similar sentiment written by Mary McDowell for the University Settlement in Chicago.

The entertainment was being held, as the summer classes are, in the roof garden. Every seat was taken and many were standing, for in addition to pupils there were tonight many visitors. The place was well lighted and the rows of rubber plants and palms and gay flower boxes—forming, as it were, a background for the audience—gave the roof a picturesque charm not unlike the beauty of Italian gardens on a moonlight night. Only a fountain was lacking to make the illusion complete, and for that was substituted a motion picture machine that had been loaned by a former member of the house for this special occasion.

Reading of Civic Creed

To visitors of American birth there was, perhaps, nothing so impressive in the whole program as the reading of the Civic Creed, already mentioned. The sentiment itself was so fraught with meaning that it seemed a bugle call to patriotism in its truest sense, and then the dignity with which these words were uttered by these pupils born abroad added an impressiveness that made the exercises a real inspiration to Americans and people of other nationalities alike. Slowly and earnestly the students repeated after their teacher these words: "God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and we are his children, brothers and sisters all. We are citizens of these United States, and we believe that our flag stands for self-sacrifice for the good of all the people. We want, therefore, to be true citizens of our great country, and to show our love for her by our works."

"Our country does not ask us to die for her welfare; she asks us to live for her, and so to live and so to act that her government may be pure, her officers honest, and every corner of her territory a place fit to grow the best men and women who shall rule over her."

Then after more music there were addresses by Leo J. Lyons and Philip Davis, director of the house. Inasmuch as the pupils in the Civic Service house classes belong mostly to the Jewish race Mr. Lyons talked especially of the services of the Jews to this country, bringing out many points that are not always noted in history text books and showing that Jews began settling in Maine and New Hampshire as early as the seventeenth century, seeking opportunities that were denied their race in Europe. He told of how they had come to the rescue of the colonies in the revolution by a loan of \$600,000 to General Washington, fully realizing when the loan was made that it might never be repaid, as indeed it never was. He told, too, how General Wheeler has estimated that in the civil war more than 15,000 Jews had enlisted and that a monument at Mt. Vernon commemorates the memory of the

C. F. Hovey & Co.

CLEARANCE SALE OF

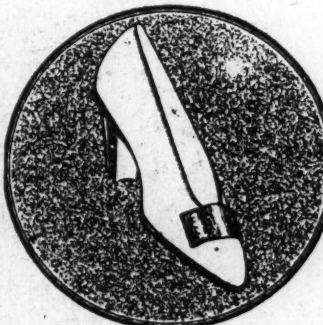
Hot Weather Shoes

Ladies' Tan Canvas Oxford Ties, with medium leather heel and sole, on broad tread last. Marked from \$4.00 to \$3.25

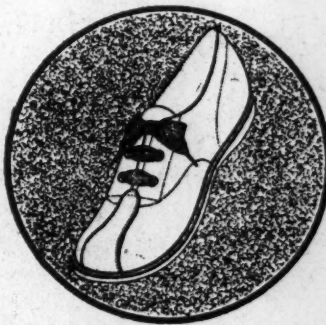
No. 652—Ladies' White Canvas Pumps, with Cuban heel and narrow toe. Marked from \$4.00 to \$3.25

No. 090—Ladies' White Canvas Oxford, in three eyelet Blucher Pattern. Marked from \$4.00 to \$3.25

No. 71—Ladies' White Canvas, White Rubber Sole Oxford, for Yachting or Tennis. Marked from \$4.00 to \$3.25



No. 672—Ladies' White Nu Buck Pump, also the same style in Gun Metal, Calf, Black Satin, Velvet and Patent Colt. Marked from \$4.00 to \$3.25



Play Shoes, made on a nature shaped last of Russet Leather, with flexible Elk Skin Soles; smooth interior and Spring Heel. Misses' and Children's Sizes. \$1.00 Sizes 2½ to 6 \$1.50



No. 680—Ladies' Flexible Arch Shoe, made of soft Black Vici Kid on an orthopedic last, prescribed by physicians for fallen arches. Marked from \$4.00 to \$3.25

Twenty Per Cent Discount on all Trunks

(EXCEPT WARDROBES). Just when you need a trunk for your vacation trip we are offering 20% reduction on all our trunks, wardrobes excepted.

man who brought about the abolition of flogging in the navy. He, too, was a Jew. To many of the listeners the facts presented were altogether new. They began to feel a new pride in the history of their race, and it is safe to say they left with a strengthened determination to serve the United States as well as their predecessors had done.

Duty Urged Upon Them

The director of the house spoke on the "Passing of the Noisy Fourth." He told these young men and women that the best way they could prove their patriotism was to take an active interest in what concerned the universal welfare and to support laws that would secure purer food and better homes. He reminded them that there are today 30 races represented in the North End and that upon the young people lies the responsibility of making and keeping the district sentiment American regardless of the cosmopolitan nature of the population.

Next on the program was the reading by one of the pupils of a composition on "Independence Day," and then the delivery of extracts from the Declaration of Independence by another pupil. All this time the conduct of the audience was propriety itself. Even the small children—and several had come with their parents—kept very still. Once in an interval a tiny girl pinned a little flag on her dress and said to her mother, "Am I an American now?" And she was so serious about it that those who heard the remark laughed, though evidently regarding the incident as one in harmony with the occasion.

The program concluded with a series of motion pictures representing events in early American history, the most interesting of them being "The Signing of the Declaration." This was the first time motion pictures ever had been shown on the roof garden of the Civic Service house and the event will be remembered a long time. Then it was long after 10 o'clock and so the program was concluded with the singing of "America." Then, women and children leading, the audience filed down the narrow stairs to the street, which still was thronged with people. And many a native visitor wondered as he passed down the stairs with these new citizens how many of his American friends had spent the night before the Fourth in a way that would serve as well as had this program to make better patriots of both participants and listeners.

JAPAN'S AIR MAIL ROUTE DIRECTED BY AN AMERICAN

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Aerial postal line between San Diego and Los Angeles will be established in six months if the plans of W. B. Atwater, the Curtis aviator, are carried out. Mr. Atwater is at Tokyo directing the operation of an aerial postal line between Tokio and Yokohama for the Japanese government.

His contract with the Mikado soon will be completed. He writes to James H. Holmes he is coming here soon to carry on negotiations with the government and make preliminary test flights between San Diego and Los Angeles.

The letter containing this information was carried from Tokio to Yokohama by the Japanese aerial route and bears the winged aerial postmark recently adopted by the Japanese government.

COAL OUTPUT LESS IN ROCKIES AS MINES IN SOUTH ARE REOPENED

WASHINGTON—Complete returns of the coal production in the states of the Rocky Mountain region in 1911 have been received by E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey. The eight states included, namely, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, produced in 1911 a total of 26,044,387 short tons, valued at \$40,098,747. Although no coal was produced in Nevada in 1910, the output of the seven other states was 28,857,413 short tons, valued at \$43,776,715, indicating a decrease in 1911 of 2,813,026 short tons or 9.7 per cent. in quantity, and of \$3,677,968, or 8.4 per cent. in value. This decrease was due to the resumption of mining in the Mississippi valley states, the idleness in which, caused by the strike in 1910, resulted in extraordinary demand on the mines of most of the Rocky Mountain States.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA VOID

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indiana's new constitution, as drafted by Governor Thomas R. Marshall and adopted at the last session of the Legislature, was declared unconstitutional late on Friday by the Indiana supreme court. The court held that the right to change the constitution lies with the people and that the amendments should have been submitted to a constitutional convention instead of the Legislature.

The opinion of the lower court that the right to alter and reform the government was, at all times, a people's right and indivisible, was upheld by the supreme bench.

VIRGINIA DAIRY INDUSTRY GROWS

RICHMOND, Va.—Twenty years ago Virginia was hardly thought of as a dairy state. Even 10 years ago this industry had not developed and there were plenty of men who thought that the state was not adapted for dairying.

Now good dairies are in operation in all parts of the state. As more modern methods of farming have come into use it has been proved that there is no better way to keep up the land than by keeping dairy cows.

Five years ago there were only six creameries in the state, there are now 29.

RURAL CREDITS PLAN SEEMS SURE WITH PLATFORMS FAVORING

WASHINGTON—Each of the great political parties this year has put into its platform a strong indorsement of the proposition to establish here, under proper modifications, a system of co-operative rural credits, patterned after those which have proved to be so successful in European countries. The subject thus becomes bi-partisan, and it is certain that it will be carried into effect at the earliest possible moment, no matter which party may be successful in November.

By means of rural banks the farmers of Germany, Austria, Belgium, France and other countries on the continent, are able to borrow money at low rates of interest for the purpose of buying implements, seed, etc., and for any other purpose designed to increase the output of their lands. It is the desire of the leaders of public thought in the United States to have this privilege extended to American farmers, and not to have the interest charged for farm loans higher than the interest charged for loans on other classes of property.

In Germany it is the Raiffeisen system of rural cooperative banks that is most in favor, and it is likely that any adoption of the European system of rural credits by the United States will have it in mind. In Germany, under this system, the farmers of a given district organize a small bank among themselves, and by combination obtain credits which they could not get individually. Every shareholder is compelled to keep an eye on his neighbor, in order to make sure that the borrowed funds are always used to the best advantage. Losses are incredibly small, and the sum total of business done by these small banks in Germany is enormous. In 1909 there were 12,614 of these banks, affiliated with 38 provincial or central banks.

TEACHERS EXPECT 15,000 TO ATTEND THEIR CONVENTION

CHICAGO—Preliminary work of the fiftieth annual convention of the National Education Association begins here today. The general sessions of the convention begins on Monday. The enrollment has so far progressed that an attendance of about 15,000 educators from nearly every college and university in the country and the educational system of every state from rural to metropolitan high school, is assured.

Three hundred addresses are to be made, and 17 departments and four independent organizations are to meet before the association concludes its work on July 12.

SEASONABLE GOODS

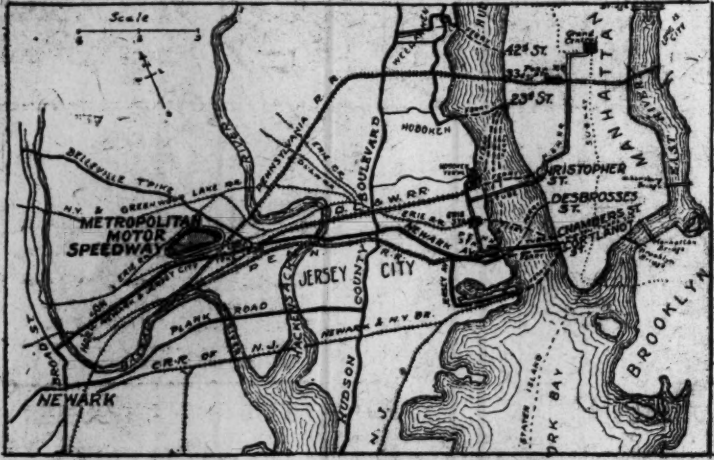
INDIVIDUAL SALAD FORKS
LEMONADE PITCHERS
ICE CREAM SERVERS
TEA SPOONS

STERLING SILVER AND FINE PLATE

Maynard & Co.
INCORPORATED

Jewellers—Silversmiths
416 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

NEW COURSE FOR AUTO RACING



THE METROPOLITAN MOTOR SPEEDWAY

NEW JAPANESE AUTO RULES ARE MORE STRINGENT

Require Much Procedure on Part of Applicant for Either Business or Pleasure Car License

Rules and regulations governing the use of automobiles in Japan, were issued and went into effect recently. These regulations are similar in character to those in effect in this country, but are more stringent and entail much procedure on the part of the applicant for a car license, either for private or business uses.

In making application for a license for business traffic, the applicant must give his registered domicile, actual residence, name and age, description of business, map of route of traffic, giving width of roads and location of stations. He must also give his business hours, fixed number of passengers and rate of fare if a passenger vehicle, and the capacity of freight and rate if for freight traffic. The kind of motor in car must be stated and construction plans must be provided, giving measurements and construction. Plans of the brake, controller and other accessories also are required.

Applicants for a license for private use are required to furnish the Governor with the following information: Domicile, age, kind of motor in car, measurements, and number and weight of car. Specifications for equipment are fundamentally the same as those in effect in this country and car must be inspected at the government office at owner's expense. Car must also be inspected by the government once a year. American motorists in Japan are likely to become confused in adapting themselves to the new traffic regulations. While the rules are much like those in this country there are one or two minor differences. For example, Japanese regulations require motorists to make a wide curve in turning to the right and a small curve when turning to the left when passing a corner. This is opposite to the regulation governing the turning of corners in this country.

CAUSED BY LEAK IN HOSE

It was noticed that in a car with the fan located in front of the motor, directly underneath the hose connection, between the radiator and the water pipe leading to the cylinders, the electric wires and the magneto were frequently spotted with drops of water. Once a few drops worked their way into the magneto and onto the distributor plate, deranging the whole ignition system. Also the water which was splashed onto the wires soaked and softened the insulation so that a troublesome short circuit was the result. After a long search for the seat of the trouble it was discovered that the hose connection between the radiator and the water jackets was loose and that water was slowly dripping on the fan blades, only to be thrown back upon the motor.

STUDEBAKER CARS ARE TAKING PART IN MANY TOURS

Big Automobile Corporation Has Received Notice of Seven That Will Cover One Thousand Miles or More

From present indications, the season of 1912 bids fair to go down into motoring annals as distinguished beyond all its predecessors for the amazing amount of touring by owner-drivers of light cars.

During June one manufacturer—the Studebaker corporation—received news of no less than seven parties then en route on trips of 1000 miles or more in cars of the E-M-F “30” and Flanders “20” types. Nor did this include the big Studebaker tour from Phoenix to Grand canyon in which more than 100 owners and their friends took part, without the loss en route of a single car. The motorists and their itineraries follow:

C. F. Blumberg in Texas “Long Horn” Studebaker “30”; Seguin, Tex. to Detroit.

C. H. Owen in Studebaker “30”; Lodi, Cal., to Portland, Me.

Lou Weston Beck in Studebaker “20”; Pasadena, Cal., through Great American Desert and return.

Messrs. Beaupre and Albert and wives in Studebaker “20”; Detroit to Au Sable Fork, N. Y., to Hood River Valley, Oregon.

Peter Peterson and family in Studebaker “30”; Tampa, Fla., to Gordon, Neb.

A. P. Bohmer and E. L. Howard, in Speedster Studebaker “20”; Louisville to Detroit, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Louisville, with two-weeks’ time limit.

Lawrence Wood and H. A. Clark in Studebaker “30”; Denver to Detroit and return, in advance of Denver C. of C. tour.

Veterans of the automobile industry recall the days, not so long past, when any of these trips would have been considered hazardous even when attempted by factory owned cars in charge of skilled mechanics. Yet so marked has been the improvement of recent years in motor car reliability that schoolboys now pilot their own cars on such trips without difficulty of any sort. Even in case of accident the novice of today is far better off than the factory expert of previous years. A Studebaker service station, thoroughly equipped with repair parts for all Studebaker cars, is always within reach and he is able to resume his journey with but a short interruption in cases where the tourists of five or six years ago would have had to lay up his car, perhaps for weeks, before supplies could arrive from the factory.

REVERE FIRE ACTION POSTPONED

Selectmen of Revere have postponed until Wednesday night action on charges preferred by them against the board of fire engineers.

LOZIER \$5000

The only motor car in America which for eight years has commanded a price of \$5,000—and still commands it.

Lozier innovations for 1913—Left-Hand Drive, Center Control, Double Magneto, Automatic-Level Oiling System—will eventually be features of all high-class American cars.

In the 1913 Lozier only can you get all these improvements now.

Left-Hand Drive is just one of the improvements in the Lozier, but an important one. Right-Hand Drive will soon be obsolete—very few cars will have it next year. Invest your money in a modern car.

Demonstration at your convenience.

Touring Cars LOZIER BRANCH Limousines
Five Models Price Models Landaulets
\$5000 646 BEACON ST., BOSTON \$6500

Studebaker

Flanders “20”

Suppose we deliver a “20” at your door tomorrow—

Touring time is here; and you feel the urge of it.

Telephone the Studebaker dealer and have a “20” sent out tomorrow.

It will cost you \$800—or \$885, if it's fully equipped.

And what will you get—will you get \$800 worth.

Well, we don't know of a better \$800 worth in the world.

We'd say that, even if you judged it only from the standpoint of size; and good looks; and workmanship; and material; and generous specifications.

But that isn't the main point.

The thing that ought to bring you to a decision to send for the “20” tomorrow is the certainty that you're not taking a chance.

It might be wise to take more time if the “20” were just a motor car.

But it's infinitely more than that—it's a Studebaker motor car.

Seventy-five thousand other owners have preceded you in the Studebaker 'testing out' process.

Sixty years of faithful performance have made the Studebaker word as good as gold.

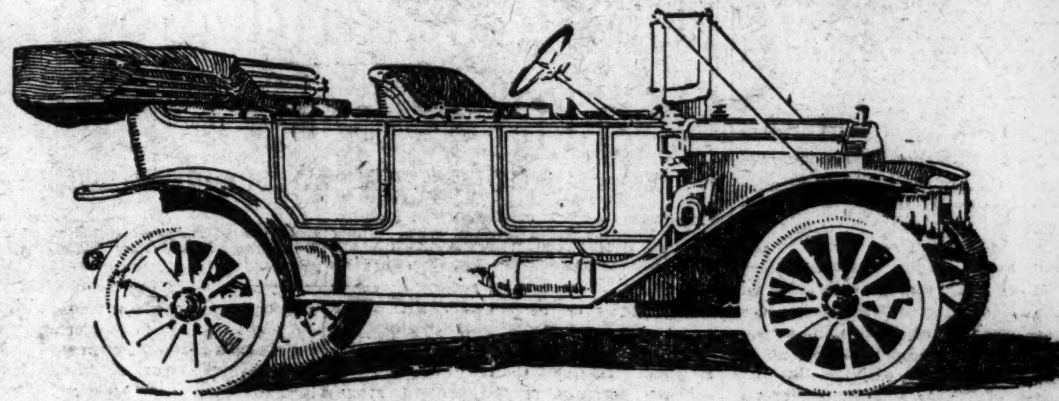
Enormous productive capacity and world-wide distribution make the price right.

Yield to that impulse to get a car at once.

You're made absolutely safe by that name Studebaker.

Telephone the Studebaker dealer.

Take the children with you when you get the first demonstration tomorrow.



Studebaker Flanders “20” Touring Car.

\$800

F. O. B. Detroit, standard equipped. Equipped as above, with Top, Windshield, Prest-o-Lite Tank and Speedometer, \$885.

LYNN—ELMER E. BRAY.
SALEM—BRIDGE ST. GARAGE.
GLOUCESTER—F. P. WILSON.
MELROSE—A. L. PHILBRICK.

Boston: E-M-F Boston Co.
WALTHAM—E. E. JENNISON.
NORWOOD—G. M. LEPPER.

ROCKLAND—W. H. SARGENT.
BROCKTON—BROCKTON AUTO EXCHANGE.
FRAMINGHAM—C. B. DANIELS.
WOBURN—J. H. BATES & SON.

The Studebaker Corporation - - Detroit, Michigan

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

A 4000-mile journey on a motorcycle is being taken by E. F. Starke of Richmond, Va., during his summer vacation. He is traveling west with San Francisco as his destination.

The popularity of touring Europe on motorcycles is increasing every year and each summer there is an exodus of riders bound for across the ocean. During the past few days three groups of motorcyclists departed from eastern ports en route to the continent.

The Henderson motor car is now represented in Boston by J. A. Binney, well known in local automobile circles. This is Mr. Binney's first venture in the gasoline field, he having sold electric cars for a long time. The new Henderson car is one that is backed by men of prominence and plenty of capital.

All the girl graduates of the Trenton (N. J.) high school are congratulating Miss Rose Kohn, one of their number. When Miss Kohn finished her course in June her father's commencement present was a Studebaker “20” automobile which she is now piloting on the Trenton streets and the fine highways of “Jersey.”

The first official entry for the Vanderbilt cup this year is Ralph Mulford's six-cylinder Knox. Mulford, while on his way to Tacoma, Wash., to drive the Knox in the Montanara Fleet, free-for-all, July 6, stopped off to inspect the course at Milwaukee. He was more than pleased with the track and predicted that much faster time would be made this year than in any previous Vanderbilt cup race.

Indiana claims the oldest and youngest active motorists. John L. and Meedy Blah, aged respectively 11 and 9, recently drove their Studebaker “20” roadster from their home in Seymour to Indianapolis and back—142 miles—in a day. For several miles they had an exciting race with a Studebaker “30” coupe, driven and owned by W. H. Moore of Kokomo, aged 88, who has toured all over the Hoosier state, and never lets

any one else help him in taking care of his car.

“It is much easier to get the ear of the merchant today on the question of motor trucks than it was even as late as six months ago,” says Gleason Murphy, vice president of General Motors Truck Company. “The reason for this is that he has been doing a little studying on his own account. He has been watching the development of the industry and has conducted, in a quiet way, an investigation into the merits and advantages of the motor truck. However, these are not the vital reasons for his conversion. What has made the deep impression is the example set by his competitors, for he has closely watched the introduction of trucks in the delivery systems of the largest corporations.”

The rules of award for the Chalmers trophy for 1912 will remain unchanged. This much is certain from the votes of the trophy commissioners which have been received by Chairman Mulford of the commission. With three of the commissioners yet to be heard from the vote now stands six for no change in the rules with two favoring the elimination of previous winners from future trophy competition. Those who have voted to keep the rules as they are at present are Commissioners Parker of St. Louis, Edwards of Cleveland, Salsinger of Detroit, Sanborn of Chicago, Yager of Brooklyn and Foster of New York. T. H. Murnane, commissioner from Boston, and J. C. Isaminger, the Philadelphia commissioner, both voted to eliminate previous winners. With these eight votes already in there is evidence of an overwhelming majority in favor of retaining the rules of the trophy award as they now stand.

ANTITRUST LAW CHANGE PROPOSED
WASHINGTON — Representative Hull of Tennessee (Dem.) Friday introduced a bill designed to amend the Sherman anti-trust law so that a penalty of 50 per cent of an offending corporation's daily net earnings would be imposed as a fine upon the conviction of such corporation.

No More 1912 Buick Cars

The Buick Motor Company announce their entire 1912 output sold. 1913 models ready in August. After the tremendous success of the 1912 cars, great things are expected in the 1913 models. The motoring public will not be disappointed.

BUICK MOTOR CO.

CALIFORNIA FARMERS ARE BIG BUYERS OF THE AUTO

Farmers in the state of California are buying automobiles at the rate of 50 a day. In every section of the country the farmers, generally speaking, are becoming advocates and owners of automobiles, and consequently are ardent supporters of the good roads movement. The farmers' cooperation is one of the strongest assets toward the ultimate end of creating throughout the United States a network of reputable highways. What the establishment of passable highways means to the country at large, is borne out by the statement in Better Roads, for June, made by Dr. C. G. Percival, the hero of the recent 45,000-mile tour made by a car equipped with Goodyear tires, who says the loss to business caused by bad roads amounts to \$1,000,000,000 a year, or in other words every man, woman and child in the United States bears a burden of \$12.50 a year caused by poor roads. Dr. Percival maintains that good roads is a national question that should loom up in the public eye much larger than the

CUSTOMERS WANT TOO MANY TIRES

When an automobile firm cannot give its dealers cars fast enough it is the envy of the business and there are only a few of them in this predicament. When it comes to automobile parts, over-demand accentuates the merit of the goods and very seldom, indeed, is such a case ever noted.

An instance is reported, however, from Camden, Me., where P. H. Thomas, local representative of the Republic Staggard Tread Tire, has been forced to send out a hurry call to the home factory, to avoid being swamped by the rush of business. Rough roads in his territory show up very quickly the quality of tires and Mr. Thomas considers this increase in his business a particularly valuable testimonial of merit.

Autos for Hire

Packards, Peerless, Pierce-Arrows.
TELEPHONE OXFORD 396
Allen C. Woodside, 227 Elliot St., Boston

NEW PLAN FOR WORK AT DORCHESTER HIGH

Based on Investigation, It Is
Designed to Meet the Needs
of Employers as Well as
Those of Pupils

START IN THE FALL

WHEN the Dorchester high school opens its doors next September there will begin a new era in its history. The purpose is to give instruction in commercial branches wholly different from any now available in this city, more practical, more thorough and pioneering one form of commercial education.

This departure is based upon some findings made by Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of Boston schools, in his investigation of the commercial work in the New York city schools as it is carried on under the direction of Paul H. Hanus. Facts as he gathered them in New York and other places show that only 15 per cent of the commercial positions in a city are clerical in character, while the only training supplied by the commercial departments of schools is in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping and clerking. For the big competitive fields of buying and selling practically no instruction is being given. Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, who conducts a school of salesmanship under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, were the first to bring the subject of merchandise and salesmanship into the public schools. In 1905 Mr. Thompson started an experimental course in salesmanship in the South Boston evening school. From that beginning has grown the present enlarged interest in the work in Boston's day high schools, continuation and other schools.

Feeling the Way

This is to be extended still further next fall, as in the girls' high school, and based upon the results of Mr. Thompson's investigations; but it is James E. Thomas, head master of the Dorchester high school, who has picked up the gauntlet thrown down, to work out a plan that must serve as a basis for future educational work that shall fit the pupil for commercial pursuits. In conversing with Mr. Thompson he learned of the vast discrepancy between the needs of the employer and the equipment of the pupils as provided by the schools. He determined to follow new lines in his attempt to solve the problem. There are no text-books, no guides, for this kind of instruction. It must be worked out step by step by the educator. Mr. Thomas, seeking to do this, obtained leave of absence from the school committee for William L. Anderson, head of the department of commercial branches in the Dorchester high school in order to make an investigation of business conditions in Boston establishments. This is the first time such a step has been taken by a school board.

Mr. Anderson has spent several weeks at this work, in close consultation with business firms, their heads of departments and employees, and in making observations in their stores, shops and offices. He has gathered together much valuable information already as a basis for future work. Before the close of school the teachers in the commercial department were gathered together and given an outline of the findings to date and the probable course of action in the fall. Each has entered upon his or her vacation with a definite idea of individual investigation and study to be made during the latter period. Some have arranged to go into business houses to make a study at first hand of methods and means.

An important point discovered by Mr. Anderson is that large establishments have employed large numbers of boys at a very small compensation in the hope that a few among them would be found capable of developing into traveling salesmen. From 100 boys they count on getting one. Paying each \$3 a week, the usual wage for beginners, the experiment costs the firm \$300 per week. The economic loss to the employer in this system is apparent. It is even greater for the youth, who after devoting years to the work which leads to the promotion, at length becomes a salesman only to find he is not adapted to the work. It means also that each boy must scramble for himself. The experience is a hard one, and many drop out, unable to compete with the rougher or more aggressive element; or they remain in the more humble positions, when a little

encouragement or help would enable them to forge ahead.

Learning Employer's Wants

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Anderson purpose to give the students of the Dorchester high school an opportunity to find out whether or not they are suited to this work before they leave the school, and to give each student all the counsel and encouragement that he or she may need. Instruction in the class room, part-time experience, and follow-up work will go hand in hand in bringing this about. It will result in a saving to the employer, and the employee, and Mr. Anderson is positive that when they have proved the worth of this plan, it will give the beginner at least a living wage. Mr. Anderson and the other instructors in the school will ascertain more exactly this summer what the employer wants, and endeavor to supply it to him in future through the school work. They will keep in close touch with all the different kinds of commercial business also through the school year with a view to being always up to the times and making the courses of the school absolutely practical and preparative for commercial work.

Business organization and administration are to be studied in the same way. Salesmanship has become more or less familiar in a way in the last year or two, but these two departments of a business house are as yet untouched in school work. The classical and academic studies will be carried on at the high school, as usual.

The commercial department of the Dorchester high school had 750 students enrolled last year, and 900 in the evening classes. An important element in bringing about the results sought, Mr. Thompson says, will be the cooperation of the business man. He must be brought to see his responsibility to commercial education. Mr. Thompson feels, as the schoolmaster cannot bring them out alone.

ENDEAVORERS AT SAGAMORE BEACH

SAGAMORE BEACH, Mass. — The sixth annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor Union begins its sessions tonight in Assembly hall and continues through July 14. Meetings will be held each week-day morning beginning at 8:30, for Bible study, conferences on departmental work and consideration of union problems. There will be an address each evening at 7:30. The afternoon will be devoted to recreations. Among the speakers will be the Rev. John Barstow, George W. Coleman, Miss Emma O. Nichols, Dr. H. L. McCuskey, A. J. Shattell, Karl Lehmann, the Rev. Arthur C. Archibald, the Rev. Harrie R. Chamberlain, the Rev. George Foster Prentiss and the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Commencing today the Boston & Albany road will run a special train from the South station every Saturday at 2:03 p. m., handling passengers for stations, Newton to Riverside inclusive.

Plymouth division passenger engineers Harry Holt and William Terrell have been granted pensions by the New Haven road after 44 years of service.

Boston Turnverein Society occupied special cars attached to the Boston & Albany road's Buffalo express from the South station today en route to Springfield, Mass.

AMERICANS AT STATE BALL
NEW YORK — A London cable despatch to the New York Sun says that among the 2500 guests at the brilliant state ball at Buckingham palace were the duke and duchess of Marlborough, the duke and duchess of Roxburghe, the earl and countess of Craven, the earl and countess of Granard, the Hon. John Ward and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor and J. Pierpont Morgan.

HOOD MILK DEPOT BURNED
About 50 horses were rescued and nearly as many perished in a fire that did about \$50,000 damage to the depot of the H. P. Hood & Sons on Rutherford avenue, Charlestown, last night. Sparks from passing locomotives are supposed to have caused the fire.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

OLYMPIC'S BIG PASSENGER LIST

The exodus of travelers across the sea still remains at a high level, and on the White Star liner Olympic more than 650 first-class passengers sail at noon today. Among them were many people of prominence from all over the world. The Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, the Italian ambassador to the United States; J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador; Hon. Henry C. Ide, American minister to Spain; H. G. Kelekian, Persian vice consul at New York; Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and family; Viscount de Tristany; Lieut.-Commander R. D. White, U. S. N.; Mrs. Daniel Lord; James Bicknell, K. C., and family; Gen. M. H. Sherman; Capt. C. H. Harlow, U. S. N.; Mrs. Lloyd Bryce; Peter Cooper Bryce; E. R. Ackerman; Abdul Hak Hussein Bey, first secretary of the Turkish legation; Mrs. C. H. Truax; Julius M. Mayer; Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan; Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. deForest; Mr. and Mrs.

William H. Wilder; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Ogden and family; Mme. Olarovsky; Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin and family, and the Marquis de Marry, and John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union.

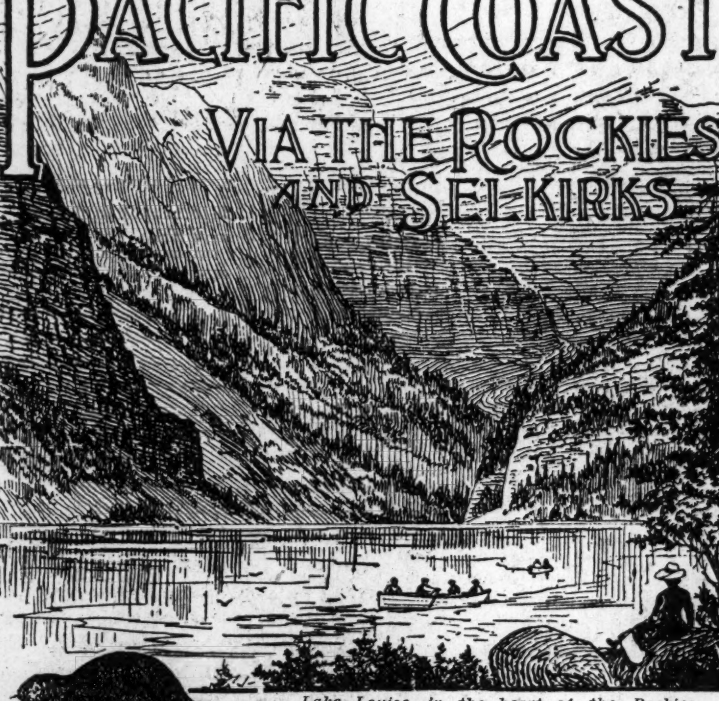
VARIETY OF TOURS ARRANGED

The Marsters Tours have a list of trips under escort to the Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence river, Montreal and Quebec, Nova Scotia, White mountains, Ausable chasm, Washington, Bermuda and Newfoundland, and every Tuesday during July and August to Yellowstone park under escort. On Monday, Sept. 2, the annual Grand Army encampment at Los Angeles will take place. The round trip rate for this trip is only \$97.25. A beautiful 56-page illustrated magazine containing a list of tours, descriptive matter and information for the vacationist, called "Travel,"

TRAVEL

PACIFIC COAST

VIA THE ROCKIES
AND SELKIRKS



Lake Louise, in the heart of the Rockies—From Photo.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Round Trip
Special Excursion Fares
June to October
\$97.25 to \$112.25
FROM BOSTON

A great variety of rates with liberal stop-over privileges. Write me, giving date you would like to leave and outline of tour, and full details will be furnished.
F. R. PERRY, Gen'l Agt., Pass' Dept.,
332 Washington Street, Boston.
Ask for "Pacific Coast Tours."

New York

Via

Long Island Sound

Fall River Line

Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Express Train for Fall River Wharf Leaves Boston, South Station, at 6:00 P. M. Daily. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Returning, Leave New York, Pier 15, N. R., Foot of Warren St., 6:00 P. M. Daily.

Providence Line

Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH

Express Train for Fox Point Wharf Leaves Boston, South Station, at 6:40 P. M. Daily, Except Saturday. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Returning, Leave New York, Pier 15, N. R., Foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M. Daily, Except Sundays.

\$1.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms Have Outside Ventilation and Are Always Cool and Comfortable. Parlor Cars Attached to Steamboat Express Trains. Orchestra on Each Steamer.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, cor. Washington and Court Sts., Boston.

SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

SEASON IN WHITE MOUNTAINS

The White Mountain season is fairly launched and the last hotel to open—the Mt. Washington at Bretton Woods—threw wide its doors today at noon, when the stars and stripes were unfurled and a salute of 13 guns reverberated through the hills. There were many distinguished guests invited, including the Governor of New Hampshire with his staff and council, several former governors, including Chester B. Jordan, Robert Mitchell Floyd and officials of the state, proprietors of other

White Mountain hotels with their guests and families. Among the arrivals are many members of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests, who arrived early in order to play over the course before the real business of their annual meeting and tournament begins next Monday. Many golfers already are trying their skill on the links of the Bethlehem Country Club and the Maplewood Golf Club.

A large party of Lynn, Salem, Haverhill and Boston society people spent the Fourth at the Crawford House in Crawford Notch, where they congregated for that holiday every year under the leadership of Seth W. Bassett and Thomas Nichols.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable:

Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods in the piece.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons.

The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing.

Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.

Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS
Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

TRAVEL

CLIMB A GLACIER in Glacier National Park

Located in Northwestern Montana—in the very heart of one of the wildest and most magnificent sections of the Rocky Mountains—this most scenic amphitheatre is attracting tourists from all over the world.

Towering into the sky, massive mountains lift their snow-capped heads among the clouds; on their sides hang slowly grinding glaciers.

"See America First"

Take the Great Northern to the official gateway—the only main transcontinental line to border on a national park. Take the Oriental Limited through from Chicago—travel comfort—unexcelled service—the great national highway to Glacier National Park and the Pacific Coast. All Great Northern Coast Trains run via Glacier National Park.

Call, send or phone at once for the Glacier National Park Library—nine pieces of remarkable literature. Twenty cents in stamps (to cover postage) will bring the complete set—each beautifully illustrated. Four cents brings a splendid descriptive booklet.

Get detailed information regarding special personally conducted tours through Glacier National Park from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis.

Round-Trip Summer Tourist Tickets on sale daily until September 30th.

W. A. SEWARD, General Agent, 264 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB TOURS

ALASKA
Yellowstone and Canadian Rockies. The most wonderful trip in America. July 15, 19, August 2, 16 and later.

YELLOWSTONE PARK
and Canadian Rockies, July 15, 30, August 13, 27, September 10, 24, 28, 31, 1912.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
Two weeks, July 13-26.

LAUNCH TRIPS THROUGH ADIRONDACKS
July 12, 19 and later.

Send for "60 Summer Tours," the World and South America.

Tours to Europe, Round the World and South America.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB COMPANY
306 Washington Street, Boston

Eastern Steamship Corporation

9:00 A. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, STEEL S.S. COV. DINGLEY and GOV. COBB, for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, Calais and St. John.

10:00 A. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, STEEL S.S. CALVIN AUSTIN and GOVERNOR COBB, direct service to St. John. COMPLETE WIRELESS EQUIPMENT.

5:00 P. M. From INDIA WHARF, S. S. REED and GARDEN for Rockland, Camden, Belfast, and other ports, Bar Harbor and Blue Hill.

6:00 P. M. From POSTER'S WHARF, S. S. CITY OF BANGOR and CITY OF ROCKLAND, for Bath, Gardiner, Augusta and Boothbay Harbor.

7:00 P. M. From CENTRAL WHARF, S. S. BAY STATE and BANGOR B. FULLER, for Portland. Fare \$1.25.

JAMAICA AND BACK \$75
UNTIL SEPT. 30. Enjoy the wonders of this lovely island. Summer climate, delightfully cool and even, ranging from 74° to 84°. Steamers specially built for tropical travel. All outside staterooms, many with private baths. If time permits, continue on same steamer to Colon, Panama. See the Canal in its most interesting stage—just before the water is turned in.

PANAMA AND BACK \$115
22-day cruise from New York every Wednesday; 24-day cruise every Saturday. Additional sailings from Boston to Port Antonio and Limon, Costa Rica. Write for Booklet and Detailed Information.

United Fruit Company
STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
17 Battery Pl., New York, Long Wharf, Boston. Or Any Tourist or Steamship Agency.

Polytechnic Holiday Tours
A Week in Switzerland, 5 guineas.
A Week in Paris (including excursions), 4½ guineas.
A Week in Holland, 4½ guineas.
A Week in Brussels (including excursions), 4½ guineas.
Fortnightly Cruises to Norway. Sailings from the Tyne fortnightly from July 6. Fare from 10s.
A Week in Killarney, 4½ guineas.
A Week in Edinburgh, 3 guineas.
A Week in the Highlands of Scotland, 4½ guineas.
A Week in Fozzness, 3½ guineas.

The Polytechnic Touring Association, Ltd., 309 Regent St., LONDON, W.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS
FAST MAIL SAILINGS THURSDAYS

London-Paris-Bremen
Sailings on SATURDAYS for THE MEDITERRANEAN
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts.,
83-85 State St., Boston.

SYDNEY

SHORT LINE (19 days)
The pleasantest and most comfortable of all ocean voyages—a trip across the Pacific to the Antipodes. Splendid steamers of 10,000 tons displacement. 44 days San Francisco to Sydney, Australia and back, with 4 days at HONOLULU each way, stops at PAGO PAGO (SAMOA) and six days at SYDNEY. Steamer sold of Samoa. "No part of the world exports the same attractive power upon the visitor. Sydney is the most beautiful city in the world. For rest, recreation and pleasure no other trip compares with this. Round trip class from San Francisco: HONOLULU \$110; SAMOA \$240; SYDNEY \$300.

ROUND THE WORLD—\$400 1st cabin; \$375 2d cabin. Via Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, etc. Liberal stop-overs.

Sailings every two weeks: July 16, 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, etc. Write or wire NOW for berth.

OCEANIC S.S. CO., 673 Market St., San Francisco

WHITE STAR LINE
BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
"Cymric," 7½ 11 A. M., Aug. 13, Sept. 10, 24, 28, 31, 1912. "Arabic," July 30, 11 A. M.; Aug. 27, Sept. 24, 28, 31, 1912. "Arabic," July 30, 11 A. M.; Aug. 27, Sept. 24, 28, 31, 1912. "Arabic," July 30, 11 A. M.; Aug. 27, Sept. 24, 28, 31, 1912.

LEYLAND LINE
Boston-Liverpool
One class cabin (11) service. \$50 upward.
Bohemian,..... July 20, 2 P. M.
Devonian,..... Aug. 3, 1 P. M.
OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

"PRIX DU SALON" AWARDED
(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The Conseil Supérieur des Beaux Arts has awarded the "Prix de Salon" to M. Pierre Gourdault for his work "Promenade sur la Plage."

This annual prize of £400 is given to the painter, sculptor, architect who has exhibited in the Salon des Beaux Arts Français or in the Salon de la Société des Beaux Arts.

NEW PARK LAND VOTED

DETROIT, Mich.—Wyandotte commissioners, at their regular meeting recently voted to purchase for park purposes the J. H. Bishop and the Hurst properties fronting the river between Superior boulevard and Vine street. The property includes a 300-foot river frontage and the total purchase price is \$18,500.

HAMBURG AMERICAN
Largest S. S. Co. OVER 400 SHIPS
In the World 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

America..... July 11, 2 P. M.
Pres. Lincoln..... July 15, 9 A. M.
Cleveland..... July 25, 9 A. M.
Patricia..... July 31, 1 P. M.
*Second cabin only.

TWO IDEAL CRUISES
AROUND THE WORLD
Inland Excursions and Side Trips

OPTIONAL TOURS
14 DAYS IN JAPAN
17 DAYS IN INDIA

By the S. S. CLEVELAND
(17,000 Tons.)

Duration of Each Cruise
110 Days

\$650 AND UP Including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides, fees, etc.

Write for booklet of any cruise.
Hamburg - American LINE
607 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Cunard Line

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool

Calling at Fishguard
FRANCONIA, July 8, 4 P. M.
LACONIA, July 28, Aug. 20
Saloon, \$52.50; Second Cabin, \$32.50 and Upwards.

New York—Fishguard—Liverpool

Lusitania, July 16 Mauretania, July 23

New York—Mediterranean

CARPATHIA, July 18 SAXONIA, Aug. 1

Montreal—Quebec—Southampton

ASCANIA, Aug. 3. AURONIA, Aug. 17

One class (11) only.

For Later Sailings and Information

Travellers' Cheques—Tours

Through Rates to All Ports

126 STATE ST. Tel. F. H. 4000

All-the-Way-by-Water to NEW YORK

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
The Great White Steel Steamships
MANHATTAN, BUNKER HILL
Leave Boston from North Side India Wharf
Weekdays and Sundays, 5 P. M.
Luxurious Steamships: Express Service
Two-berth outside rooms, \$2; inside, \$1.
Electric fans in inside rooms; Main Deck
Dining room. Hurricane Deck Café.
TICKETS AND STATEROOMS at India
Wharf; also at various Tourist Offices on
Washington St., Boston.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

Uptown Office for Tickets and
Staterooms. S. S. Massachusetts
and Bunker Hill for
New York, Plant Line, Dominion
Atlantic, Eastern S. S. Co., etc.

Official Ticket Agents All Steamship Lines.

322 WASHINGTON STREET, cor. Milk

To New York \$2.85

Via Rail and Boat, Daily and Sunday.

COLONIAL LINE 256 Wash. St.
Phone F. H. 2758

TRAVEL TALKS

There has been a heavy
increase in the de-
mands on the

HOTEL and TRAVEL

DEPARTMENT

this season for informa-
tion concerning hotels
and transportation.

With increased room
and facilities we are bet-
ter able to answer these
inquiries than before.

ADDRESS

HOTEL and TRAVEL DEPT.,

THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

TRAVEL ON CANADIAN PACIFIC

Never in the history of the Canadian Pacific railroad was travel so heavy over this popular line as it is the present season. And tourists are finding it necessary to place their orders for reservations for parlor and sleeping car accommodations well in advance of their departure.

From Quebec to Vancouver the Canadian Pacific offers a diversified scenic program, from the level stretches, lowlands bounded on either side by brooks, rivers, lakes and woods, through the quaint old towns in Quebec and on and on until the vast wheat fields of the northwest are reached and one sees the miles and miles of this wonderful farming land with its new towns and cities that are today the talk of the world. Then come the mountains, the Switzerland of America, or, as the advertising writer puts it, 50 Switzerlands in one, continuing: "While even a hurried trip through the Rockies is an experience never to be forgotten, a leisurely exploration of the region will reveal wonders undreamed of and scenes that pen cannot describe—Banff, Lake Louise, than which there is no more beautiful spot on the American continent, the spiral tunnels driven through solid rock, each tunnel with approaches making a complete loop of track, field, glacier and, if one desires, the western slope of the Selkirk, the Revelstoke and Kootenay districts all combining to make a trip of entrancing scenic beauty." The service of the C. P. R. is as perfect as alert officials can make it—sometimes a bit overcrowded, but that attests its popularity. In any event the trip is a delightful one and never to be forgotten. Fred R. Perry is the general agent, with headquarters at 332 Washington street, Boston. With a corps of assistants he is handling the rush of summer business from this vicinity. They are featuring special round trips from now until October for \$97.25 to \$112.25; these are from Boston to the Pacific coast via Glacier.

FRESH FISH PROVIDERS

If one's appetite runs to fresh fish, whether it be speckled brook trout, deep sea bass or the elusive but ever satisfying mackerel, chicken halibut, clams, fresh lobster or in fact any denizen of the deep sea, there is one place in Boston where one's wants may be satisfied, provided these fish are obtainable. At 128 Faneuil Hall market the stall next to Commercial street on the left side going down, noticeable among other things for the tank of German carp that are contented enough to stay there year after year gazing wide-eyed and solemn at the thousands of people who daily visit this interesting spot, is the market of Shattuck & Jones, known by and to hotel men and families throughout New England as a place where employers and employees are alike accommodating and courteous. The hotel steward or the housewife may telephone their wants with the utmost confidence and the goods will be delivered as promised, for this is the plan on which the old-time Boston firm has built its reputation. One of Boston's show places is Faneuil hall market and Shattuck & Jones are among the most reliable dealers there.

NEW AUTO TOURS

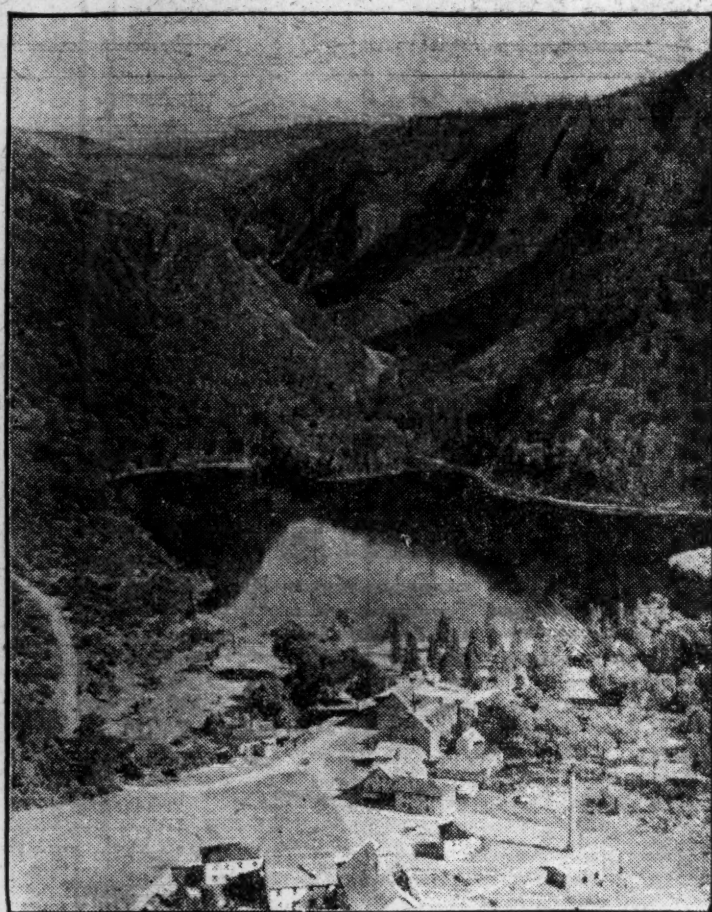
The cars of the Royal Blue Line Company are a Boston innovation in automobiles, built especially for this company, limited to 11 passengers and a guide-driver. There is no chance for overcrowding. The guide-drivers are picked men and are guaranteed to be careful and expert in their duties. The Royal Blue line motor tours are likely to become very popular, as the company is made up of reliable men who have provided equipment of a high order and a program that is highly attractive. The three principal tours are a 100-mile trip to and through historic Plymouth along the ocean front, Egypt and Dreamland, with dinner at Plymouth, costing \$5. There is also a trip to Concord and Lexington, after driving all around Boston, and dinner at the Wayside Inn, and return, \$5 being the cost of the trip. The third trip is a four-hour one to Concord and Lexington, through Brookline and Cambridge, \$2.50 being the cost. Folders, tickets and further information may be had at the Hotel and Travel department of the Monitor.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Beginning tomorrow and continuing until Sept. 15, the Eastern Steamship Corporation announces direct Sunday service between Boston and St. John, leaving Central wharf at 10 a. m., and due in St. John the following day at 7 a. m. This is in addition to the direct sailings Mondays and Thursdays at 10 a. m. The sea trip is one of the most delightful ones on the Atlantic coast and the service is performed by the steel steamships Calvin Austin and Governor Cobb, equipped with wireless telegraphy, having well lighted and ventilated cabins and saloons, spacious lounging and promenade decks and observation dining rooms on the main deck. The company also announces that the steamships City of Bangor and City of Rockland now are leaving Boston from Foster's wharf weekdays at 6 p. m. for Bath and all points on the Kennebec river. Connections are made at Bath for Boothbay Harbor and all intermediate points.

MANY-HARBORED MAINE

"Skies that rival Italy's, stretches of shore that are nobler than and as historic as England's, islands more picturesque than the Azores, lakes sweeter and greener than lie between the Alps, streams more beautiful and winsome than Great Britain's bards have sung; atmospheres as weird and dreamlike as those that veil Venice, and white-capped



Lake Gloriette, Dixville Notch, New Hampshire, one of the beauty spots of the Granite State

SOME 40 miles north of the Presidential range in the White-mountain region of New Hampshire there is a rugged cleft, flanked by great crags and strewn with splintered rock, while farther on a blue lake ripples at the entrance to this beautiful place—Dixville notch.

"There are few places in the Swiss or Austrian Alps," says a discriminating world traveler, "that equal the natural surroundings of Dixville notch." Many maintain that the scenery is the finest in the White-mountain region, and that it is the wildest and grandest east of the Rockies.

The Dixville mountains are an isolated group, and form the watershed between the Connecticut and Androscoggin rivers. Grouped on a beautiful plateau at the entrance to the notch, in a grove of balsams, silver birches and maples, overlooking the lake, are the numerous buildings comprising The Balsams. The lake

mountains that blend with the very heaven," are the words of a visitor who goes every summer to this delightful American vacation state.

Portland, now famous as the "Vacation City," is swept by cool ocean breezes all summer long. It is within a few hours comfortable travel from New York or Boston, by sea or rail.

BRIEF SEA TRIPS

One of the finest short sea trips is that offered by the Gloucester line down to the quaint and picturesque Cape Ann at 50 cents each way. The boat leaves the north side of Central wharf near State street at 10 a. m. every week day.

is about 2000 feet above sea level, while the surrounding mountains reach a height of 3500 feet. Colebrook, a town on the Connecticut river, lies 10 miles to the westward and 1000 feet lower than The Balsams.

The Balsams will accommodate about 250 guests. It has steam heat in nearly all rooms, hardwood floors, electric lights, private baths and roomy closets, and is tastefully furnished.

An enlargement of the house this season has not only added a number of new and very attractive sleeping rooms, but has afforded a rearrangement of the public rooms that will certainly appeal to all our patrons. A delightful dining hall has been placed at the eastern end, offering magnificent views, and the new music room at the west will furnish the space for entertainments and dancing that has been much needed. With all this, the home-like atmosphere for which the house is noted, has been carefully preserved.

PLAN CONCRETE HOTEL

The new hotel to be built by the Canyon-Castle Corporation in Laurel canyon, near Los Angeles, will be a concrete structure among charming scenic surroundings, says the Hotel Monthly. It will have about 70 rooms. It will be reached by trackless trolley, the first passenger carrier system of this kind to be built and operated in America.

Sleeper's restaurant, 129 and 130 Boulevard, Revere Beach, has the reputation for serving a good shore dinner. Neat and attractive with the best of sea food, properly cooked, and attentive service, it is daily proving its popularity.

EUROPEAN TRIP CONSIDERED

Foremost of all questions to come before the annual convention of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada in Yellowstone park this month is that of deciding whether or not the organization shall take an excursion to Europe directly following the meeting in 1913. Already the matter is being widely discussed. Opinion at present is divided and not an index to what the convention may do after it hears the report of a special committee investigating the proposal and preparing an itinerary. Reasons put forward for opposing or favoring the trip are, interesting and the Monitor has obtained statements from a number of hotel men in the United States and Canada. Some of these interviews are in brief form, a large majority favoring such a trip. One well-known hotel man says: "The great benefit reaped in taking this trip cannot be valued too highly. Knowledge is power, be the object hotel-keeping or otherwise."

A prominent journalist writes: "Every hotel-keeper ought to see his own country, and he ought to take the time also, at least once in a life-time, to see other countries."

A Boston hotel man says: "The more knowledge the hotel man has of hotel methods in other countries, the better he can conduct his own."

The plan will be freely discussed at the convention, and interesting developments may be expected.

BUSY IN OTTAWA'S NEW HOTEL

The main convention of the Librarians Association and that of the American Association of Law Libraries, held at Ottawa, Canada, are taxing the capacity of the new hotel, the Chateau Laurier. What a feeling of genuine satisfaction the Canadian must have when he realizes that in this hotel there is something which adequately represents the best interests of the beautiful capital city. The claim that a good hotel is a splendid asset for any city seems substantiated by the fact that members of the Librarians Association, which is holding its annual convention outside of the United States, for the first time, admit that the chief attraction which led to the selection of Ottawa as a meeting place was the exceptional accommodations offered by the chateau.

GOOD INFORMATION FOR WAITERS

The lecture delivered to the dining room employees of the Palace and Fairmont hotels in San Francisco by Victor Reiter, director of service, was noteworthy as the last of a series covering a long period of service. He took special care to emphasize the value of watching details. The lecture is printed in full in the June number of the Hotel Monthly of Chicago. Mr. Reiter is the newly-elected manager of the fine Oakland hotel at Oakland, Cal., nearing completion and said to be one of the finest in America.

AT HOTEL CHAMPLAIN

The Hotel Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y., has been filled to capacity this week, owing to crowds being attracted to witness the dedication of the memorial lighthouse at Crown Point and the unveiling of the monument to Samuel de Champlain in Plattsburg. The guests included state officials of both New York and Vermont.

or Norway, and it has even been known to drift as far as Russia.

Very soon two boat loads of men came off to the ship, and after some of their natural reserve and shyness had worn off, we discovered that a few of them had a fair knowledge of English through having been at sea or on the mainland. The majority of the older people understood only Gaelic or too little English to attempt to use it.

On landing it was seen that what appeared from the ship to be an innumerable number of stone cairns dotted all over the hill sides and more especially along the exposed parts of the higher ridges, were merely peat houses for storing and drying the peat after it has been dug. This peat furnishes the only fuel available, but it is not at all of a good quality.

By far the most interesting natural feature was presented by the sea birds, the cliffs providing an ideal home for countless myriads. Of course the gull is largely in the majority, but there are a great number of puffins, or in nautical language, "submarine porpoises."

From the tops of some of the higher cliffs we had below us a spectacle that from its very nature must be indeed rare. Looking down the impression received would perhaps be most suitably likened to a snowstorm, with countless white birds circling, dipping, soaring, alighting and again sailing off in a ceaseless movement. The eye was bewildered by such a restless scene and refused to follow any particular bird in its mazy flight. So free of fear were the gulls that standing close to the edge of the cliff they would pass within a few feet of us, in no way startled by our presence.

Leaning over the edge every projection presented the appearance of a pin cushion closely and regularly studded with large white headed pins, and in the higher positions we could in many instances see the mother birds carefully guarding their eggs. The puffins have a most droll appearance and with their large heads and beaks and almost complete lack of tail give one the impression of being top-heavy and of falling head foremost whenever setting out on a flight from the face of a cliff.

Considered as an independent state the island of St. Kilda presents condi-

COLORADO SHOWN TO BE LEADING WESTERN STATE IN COAL OUTPUT

Statistics Gathered by Local and Governmental Bureaus Practically Agree in Rank Given Product of Mines

BEST RECORD IN 1910

WASHINGTON—Production of coal in Colorado in 1911 was 10,137,383 short tons, valued at \$14,747,764. Colorado is the principal coal-producing state west of Mississippi river and ranks seventh among all the states. The grades of coal produced range from sub-bituminous coal to anthracite, though the supply and production of the latter are insignificant compared with that of Pennsylvania. Colorado's record in coal production was made in 1910, when it reached a total of 11,973,730 short tons.

An unusually mild winter in 1910-11, a prolonged drought in the agricultural States of the Great Plains region, a decreased consumption of locomotive fuel, and the resumption of mining in the coal states of the Mississippi valley all contributed to a marked reaction from 1910, and, as in the other Rocky Mountain states, the coal production in Colorado fell off sharply. The tonnage won in Colorado in 1911 was less than the average of the five preceding years. Compared with 1910 the output in 1911 showed a decrease of 1,836,353 short tons, or 15 per cent, in quantity, and of \$2,279,170, or 13 per cent in value.

The number of men employed in the coal mines of Colorado in 1911 was 14,273, who worked an average of 207 days, against 15,864 men for an average of 236 days in 1910. The average production per man was 711.7 tons in 1911, against 755 in 1910. The average daily production was 344 tons, against 3.2 tons.

There is a close agreement between the reports of coal production in Colorado published by the state coal-mine inspector and the figures compiled by the geological survey. The state inspector gives the total production in 1911 as 10,075,861 short tons. The returns to the geological survey show a total output of 10,137,383 tons, the difference of 8622 tons being probably due to the production of small mines which do not come under the mine-inspection law but whose output is reported to the geological survey. The production of coal in Colorado at mines which produced less than 5000 tons in 1911 amounted to 14,986 tons. The practical agreement of the two sets of statistics bears witness to the accuracy of both.

DAKOTA HAS 17 NEW TOWNS

GRAND FORKS, N. D.,—Seventeen new towns in North Dakota will be located along the new Soo line from Fordville to Drake. They are listed by the Grand Forks jobbers as follows: Ramsey county, Elmo, Southern, Essex, Darby; Nelson county, Sardis, Dahlon, Whitman; Benson county, Comstock, Harlow, Tildon, Baker, Gilmore; Pierce county, Silva, Egan, Orring; McHenry county, Funston.

LEADING HOTELS AND CAFES

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Hotel Lankershim
Broadway at Seventh
EUROPEAN PLAN EXCELLENT CAFES
Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.
RATES
Rooms without bath: One occupant, \$1.50 and upwards (per day)
Rooms with private bath: One occupant, \$2.00 and upwards (per day)
Automobile Bus Service From All Trains
COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees

HOTEL ROSSLYN
European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00
Free Auto Bus Meets All Trains
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

NATICK HOUSE
European, 50c to \$2.00
American, \$1.50 to \$2.50

THE ANGELUS
IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.
One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort, beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all accommodations, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan.
C. C. LOOMIS AND HARRY LOOMIS, Lessees.

U. S. GRANT HOTEL
SAN DIEGO - - - CALIFORNIA
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Tariff \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.
J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 15 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

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SAN FRANCISCO
Absolutely Fireproof
American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theatres and Stores.
Most excellent service and cuisine.
Write for booklet and all desired information.
William H. Chentham, Manager

Palace Hotel
The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.
The Fairmont
The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY in the WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL
Best Location in San Francisco
COR. POST AND STOCKTON
Near the Best Stores and the Newest Theatres
RATES MODERATE
CUISINE EXCELLENT

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Unsurpassed Table—Our Own Pastry Goods—Lunch Room
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Making a specialty serving cooked Sea Food, including Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Fish in many varieties. Live and Boiled Lobsters. Live Lobster Meat, cooked Lobster Meat. Special attention to orders put up to take out.
"Telephone us and we will reserve you a table."

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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 50 CENTS.

CAFE LAFAYETTE
FRENCH RESTAURANT
ROOMS AND BOARD
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Cor. Hemenway BOSTON
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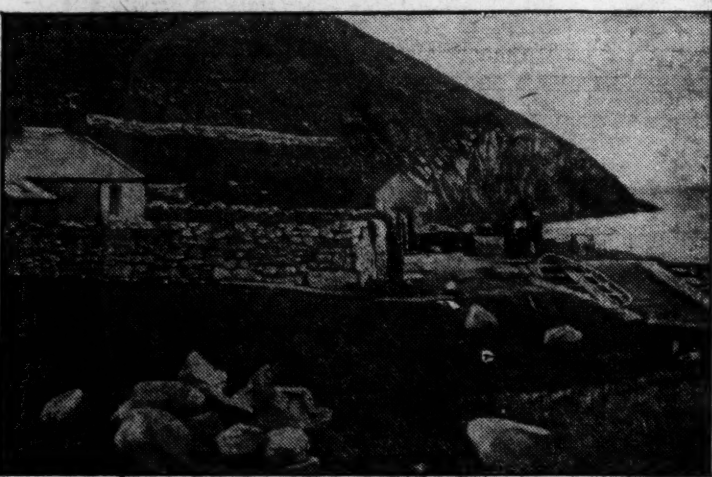
When in Chicago
Carriabie Table d'Hote Luncheon 60c
Shop No. 81 East Madison St. Business Luncheon. 40c

The St. James Cafe
241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.,
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FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE.
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NO LIQUORS SERVED.

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Lunch 11 to 2—Dinner 5 to 7:30
Home Phone A2151. M. & J. JORDAN, Prop.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS ABSENT IN LITTLE ISLAND OF OCEAN



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Manse and schoolhouse are prominent features upon islet of St. Kilda in North Atlantic

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. KILDA, a proud and lonely islet, stands out bold and clear in the midst of the vast North Atlantic ocean. Approaching the island it is possible to take in all there is to be seen at a glance.

From the head of a little bay the land slopes up to a height of about 1400 feet and to about 1000 feet on each side. Neither tree nor shrub is visible anywhere and their entire absence is but confirmed on closer inspection. After a general survey one's attention is caught by the dwelling houses. Besides the manse, which is by no means an elaborate building, and close behind which is the kirk, there are 16 houses all detached at regular intervals and forming a slightly curved line. They are all of identical the same pattern, being small stone buildings with two windows and a front door, but the roofs appear to be stronger than usual and are tarred to make them watertight. From each house

a plot of cultivated land runs down to the shore about 150 yards distant and the dividing walls appear to converge on a point close to where we were lying in the middle of the bay.

A house of slightly distinctive design forms the postoffice and provides, when one realizes the state of the postal service, quite an unconscious touch of dry humor to the little colony. It was then May and the last mail received was in December. The outgoing service will not bear comparison with ordinarily patronized systems, for when, during the winter months, no steamers are running between the island and the mainland, the letters are sealed up in a sheep skin which is placed in a buoy with a label attached and the whole consigned to the mercy of the waves. Aided by easterly setting currents this unique mail vessel is befriended on its perilous journey and although no very definite time-schedule may be guaranteed, yet as a rule the consignment comes safely to hand, now in Scotland, on other occasions in Ireland

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

WESTERN

WESTERN

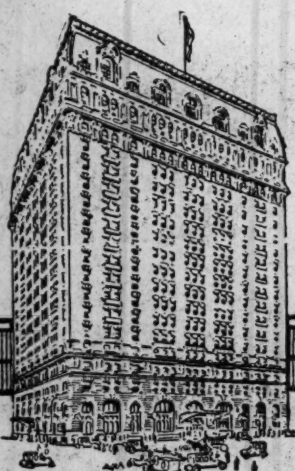
NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN



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Chicago's Finest Hotel

PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.

RATES:
One Person: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$2 to \$3
Room with private bath \$3 to \$5
Room with private bath and connecting rooms and suites as desired.
Two persons: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$3 to \$5
Room with private bath \$5 to \$8
Room with private bath and connecting rooms and suites as desired.

LA SALLE AT MADISON ST. - CHICAGO

Hotel Victoria

EUROPEAN PLAN
MODERN REFINED
SPOKANE, WASH.
WM. WATSON, PROP.Salt Lake City
400 ROOMS.
FIREPROOF.
\$1.50 Up. European.
Opened June 8, 1911.

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FOREIGN

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CALGARY, ALBERTA
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ONE AND A HALF BLOCKS FROM
RAILWAY STATION.
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35 With Bath \$1.50 up
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and Carnival City

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Completely rehabilitated, under new
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Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

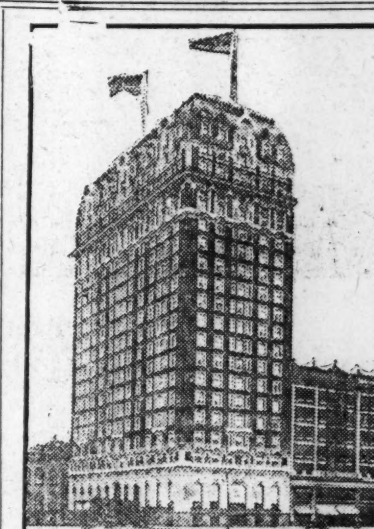
This high-class transient and residential hotel, located near Jackson Park, away from the dust and noise of the city, offers resident guests or the traveler every modern convenience and comfort. Family or bachelor apartments at reasonable rates. Private baths and telephone in every room. Tennis and croquet grounds. Cuisine the very best. One block only from L. C. station, 10 minutes to city.

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Just far enough from the noise and the dirt of the loop district, yet within easy walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores and banks.

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The Drake Hotel Co. Owners and Managers.



The Blackstone

Chicago

HOTEL METROPOLE

CHICAGO

Located on Michigan Boulevard at 23rd Street

within 10 minutes of shopping district.

Cuisine and service of particular excellence. An ideal hotel for transient or permanent guests.

ROOMS \$1.50 PER DAY AND UP.

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Superb views; safe and bathing; boating, fishing, tennis, golf, etc. Unsurpassed roads for automobile touring; commodious garage. Music by soloists of Boston Symphony Orchestra.
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D. J. TRUDEAU, MGR.
OPENS JUNE 19th - CLOSSES OCT. 10th

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MOUSE ISLAND, MAINE

Combining beauties of Maine Woods and Maine Sea Coast. We own the island and control it for our guests. It is a glorious place for a summer vacation. Terms \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week. FREDERICK DODGE.

NEWS IN BRIEF

RIVER CONGRESS TO MEET
TAYLORS FALLS, Minn.—Thomas Wilkinson, president of the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association; W. G. Hoyt, district engineer of the United States geological survey; George A. Ralph, chief engineer of the Minnesota state drainage commission, and Henry H. Harrison of Stillwater, civil engineer, will be in attendance upon the St. Croix River Improvement Association convention to be held at the Interstate park in this place on July 11 and 12.

CHICAGO RICHER BY \$84,000,000
CHICAGO—Eighty-four million dollars increase in the value of the personal property in Cook county in the last year was announced by the board of assessors in complete figures given out recently. The total assessed value of Cook county personal property this year is \$225,087,708, which is one third of its actual value, or \$675,263,304. Last year the personal property was assessed at \$196,956,791, or an actual value of \$590,870,373.

NEW ENGINEER FOR LAKE REGION
DETROIT—Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, corps of engineers, U. S. A., recently assigned to succeed Col. C. McD. Townsend as federal engineer in charge of Detroit district, is to have charge of the United States lake survey office in this city and the district engineer's office in Grand Rapids, Mich., which has charge of harbor improvement work along the east shore of Lake Michigan.

COLLEGE FUND CAMPAIGN ENDED
ALBION, Mich.—The campaign waged for an \$80,000 addition to the college endowment fund, to secure a gift of \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie, has been finished and the Carnegie money will come to Albion providing all the pledges are redeemed before Aug. 1. The endowment fund of Albion College is now \$350,000.

TWO COUNTRY CLUBS PLANNED
SAN JOSE, Cal.—Plans for a second country club to be located on the west side of the valley between Saratoga and Los Gatos, were outlined recently following the announcement that subscriptions have been made by five of the leading capitalists living in that section, varying from \$1000 to \$10,000. Almost \$40,000 has been pledged.

CITY WORKERS GET INCREASE
DETROIT, Mich.—Between 200 and 300 city employees this week began to draw increased pay under the new budget that was allowed by the common council and the board of estimates this spring. Most of them will not actually get the money until about July 15 when the semi-monthly payrolls are payable in City Treasurer Koch's office.

KANSAS TAX PLAN IS APPEALED
DENVER, Col.—Census P. Link, J. Frank Adams and John B. Phillips, the three members of the Colorado tax commission, returned to Denver recently from a week's visit to Topeka, Kan., where they went to study the workings of the Kansas tax commission. They found the forms used by the commission are especially comprehensive and the personal tax schedule, in particular, is very thorough. The Colorado commission will, in all likelihood, adopt many of these forms, says the Times.

COLORADO FARMERS NEED HELP
PUEBLO, Col.—One thousand common laborers are wanted in the Arkansas valley. The farmers are fairly begging for men to work, offering big wages, but their appeals are unheeded. Plans have been made for sending a party of men to Pueblo, Denver, Colorado Springs, to ship a carload of men to the valley to help with the growing crops.

\$630,527,173.34 IN BANKS
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The report of State Auditor McCullough, giving the condition of the 584 state banks of Illinois on June 15, shows an increase in the total deposits and in capital surplus, contingent fund and undivided profits. Total deposits on June 15 were \$690,527,173.34, compared to the total deposits on April 10 of \$682,578,250.70.

CONTRACT LET FOR NEW PIER
SAN FRANCISCO—Harbor commissioners recently awarded to the San Francisco Bridge Company the contract for the construction of pier 28. This wharf is to be 150 feet wide and 800 feet long and will be leased to the Matson Navigation Company. It will cost \$358,450. There were 10 bidders.

6,138,000 TRANSFERS IN JUNE
CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati Traction Company used 6,138,000 transfers during June, according to a report filed with United States Judge Holister. The report is filed in accordance with an agreement in the infringement suit brought by William C. Pope against the traction company.

STRAWBERRY CROP IS LARGE
TACOMA, Wash.—Strawberry harvest of 1912 will be the largest and most profitable ever known in the state. There were 3000 acres devoted to different varieties of the berries this spring and the seven weeks' harvest yielded over 1,000,000 bushels.

POWER PLANT TO COST \$50,000
WOODLAND, Cal.—The Pacific Gas & Electric Company is erecting a new plant in this city. It will cost \$50,000 and be ready for operation in six months.



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If Some One Were to
Ask Why You Read
The Christian Science
Monitor Every Day?



You Could Reply: That the Monitor's News of the
World was no less interesting
because it was wholesome and true and without lurid details

You Could Say: That the Monitor is very particular
about the kind of Advertising it
accepts. No misleading, unwholesome or unreliable Advertising
will be knowingly taken by this newspaper

You Could State: That the Monitor always tries
to give as its editorial opinion
the idea on important public issues that, according to its best
light, will help the greatest number

You Could Declare: That the Monitor's features
and special write-ups are
carefully selected from the standpoints of interest, information
and timeliness

You Could Refer To the clean and dignified typo-
graphical appearance of the
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and freak borders were never allowed in the Monitor

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by every member of the family

Read the Monitor for Everything Good You Expect to
Find in a Clean Daily Paper

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1912

Deepening Alabama River to Make Ready for Panama Canal

Shipments by Water from the Central Coal Fields to Mobile the Prospect When Task Is Completed

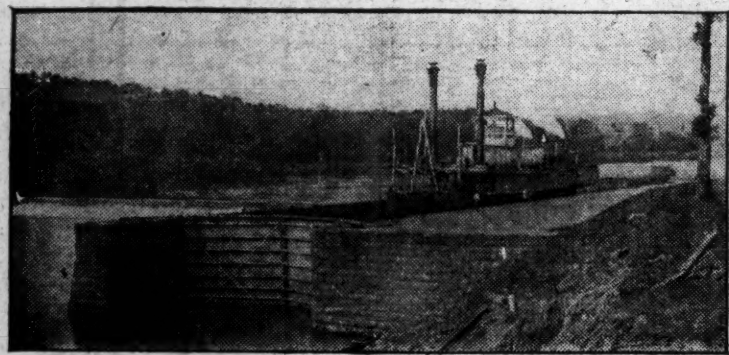
MILLIONS EXPENDED

ALABAMA is scarcely among the commonwealths that are finding fault with the United States government in respect to internal waterways improvements, for, no matter what may be the justification for complaint elsewhere, federal expenditures of \$8,000,000 to make the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior rivers navigable from the central coal fields to Mobile is solid evidence that the state has not been overlooked on the score of appropriations.

For its motto, Alabama has, "Here we rest." This may have its value in certain directions, but one thing is sure, the people are not indulging in much resting these days with the Panama canal inviting all that territory bordering on the Gulf of Mexico to prepare for business. Mobile is among the port cities waking up to the vast opportunities ahead, and the deepening of the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior is looked upon as one of the great agencies which are expected to bring much additional wealth to Alabama.

Almost central in the state, Birmingham, the Pittsburgh of the South, constitutes the industrial hub of this southern commonwealth. Coal is as plentiful there as it is foreign to some of the New England states. But while Birmingham, of course, glories in this abundance of fuel material to its particular advantage, there is so much of the "black diamond" lying around that the shipment of coal and coke has assumed immense proportions. The railroads are always more than willing to handle the freight, but rates have much to do with finding a profitable market, and when it was considered that water is a natural transportation means, enterprising Alabamians set about utilizing the sources.

While the work of the United States



Steamer John Quill passing through lock No. 12 in the Black Warrior river, Alabama, showing dam at left

government on the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior is expected to be finished in the coming year, it can be said for the undertaking that the \$8,000,000 appropriation was stretched out over more than 20 years. And now the wisdom of those who argued for this southern waterway improvement is more easily appreciated. It is not only that Mobile itself will be able to obtain its coal cheaper than ever before, but New Orleans will be made a receiving point for coal to be transhipped southward. By the use of dams and locks constructed on the two rivers, barges drawing six feet of water will be able to carry freight of all kinds to tide-water.

The solution of the inland waterways transportation question lies in the employment of barges of sufficient size to hold large shipments. The ordinary river barge is flat and wide. For use on the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior rivers there will be constructed steel barges, and while they will be 230 feet long and capable of carrying 1000 tons of freight, they will be narrow enough to pass through the locks without interference. The advantage in this shipping by water may be gathered from the fact that the self-propelling steel barges will haul a speed sufficient to bring freight from the Warrior coal basin to New Orleans in 72 hours, which is the identical time it takes to send it by rail. The cost by water

will naturally be much less than by rail.

In 1911 New Orleans used approximately 3,000,000 tons of coal, of which 1,100,000 tons was from Alabama. The remainder was Pittsburgh coal, which is transported down the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers at a cost of \$1.75 per ton. Bunker coal is sold at New Orleans f. o. b. steamers at \$3.25 per ton. It is anticipated that coal can be bought at the Alabama mines at \$1.25 per ton, and that it may be delivered

Work on Tombigbee and the Black Warrior Rivers Is Progressing—New Orleans to Be Receiving Point

PENSACOLA A DEPOT

at New Orleans for 90 cents per ton, including selling cost and thus it may be sold at \$3 per ton with a profit of 85 cents per ton and a canal charge of 20 cents per ton additional. The company that is back of the barge plan estimates that it can secure contracts for 300,000 tons of bunker coal during the first year of its operation.

There is shipped from the Birmingham district annually for New Orleans and the West, outside coal and coke, raw material and general merchandise to the amount of 1,400,000 short tons. From the Gulf ports into Alabama there is shipped about 400,000 tons, so that the barges need not return upstream empty after they have reached tide-water with their loads.

Regarding the barges to be used on the



Dam from the abutment side at lock No. 14 in Black Warrior river as it appeared when nearing completion



Lock pit of lock No. 16 looking up Black Warrior river—Preliminary stage of work indicating difficulties faced

Tombigbee and the Black Warrior rivers, it is interesting to note that a young Dutchman, John H. Bernhard, conceived the idea of introducing in the United States facilities such as have been profitable in his native Holland. A few years ago Mr. Bernhard had to investigate the coal fields of Alabama, and he was struck with the possibilities for transportation that the rivers opened up, providing they were deepened sufficiently. Knowing then that the government was preparing for a good depth of water, the far-seeing Hollander set to work interesting certain people and as soon as the river route is complete the barges will be ready also.

Alabamians are found in their praises of the constructive work under way, of which Major Engler is in charge with G. K. Little of Tuscaloosa as his immediate assistant. The people who reside along the rivers are witnesses to the fact that the government employees have been true to their tasks; that there has been no lagging behind in dredging or in lock and dam construction. The activity of the authorities also has had a wholesome influence on the negroes of the state, who are aware that the new industrial and commercial era ahead can mean to them only prosperity, providing they take advantage of the educational opportunities. Illiteracy is something that all the southern states have to deal with, and in the measure that river and railroad improvements have been made, in that measure have the people taken fresh courage.

The Holland steel-barges that are to

go up and down the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior rivers in Alabama will mark a new period in inland transportation. But the effect of the increased freight traffic will be felt beyond the mouth of the river at Mobile. For 75 miles to the east lies Pensacola, Florida, with one of the best harbors on the Gulf of Mexico. Here it is proposed to establish an immense coal depot from which shipments may be made to the central and South American republics, as well as to Panama.

In a general way, it is the opening of the Panama canal that is calling forth much of recent activity along the Gulf coast, and Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston and other ports are feeling the tremendous importance of the great event impending when the west and east coast of America become joined by ocean communication. In the strictest sense, Mobile is not on the coast, for it lies some 30 miles up the river. Pensacola has a magnificent harbor—30 miles across—half an hour from the open sea, 30 to 50 feet deep, 30 to 35 feet across the bar. But Pensacola was served until very recently by only one railroad. There are two more roads on the ground now, with others looking over the territory.

While Mobile is up the river, the city has the advantage of half a dozen independent railroad systems, which have steamships as auxiliary service. Private capital is constructing at present large

Steel Barges, Plying Up and Down Streams, Expected to Mark a New Period in Inland Transportation

MEANS LOW RATES

terminals of steel and brick and concrete docks, to take care of the business anticipated.

Mobile has become known as the city on the "line of least resistance from the Panama canal." There are operating at present from the port of Mobile 16 regular lines of steamships, while what are known as "tramp" steamers continually enter the harbor. The Chamber of Commerce and the Business League are doing a great work for the uplift of the community. Even though it is one of the most historic cities of the South, no other locality has taken on such modern ways as has Mobile, and the city is proud of the fact that one of its sons, Senator Morgan, earned the title of the "father of the Panama canal idea."

As for Alabama further inland, there is Birmingham as a testimonial to southern energy linked with northern enterprise. Birmingham is practically a new city, for its progress began with the centering there of a great iron and steel industry. As the home of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, Birmingham attained considerable publicity when the United States Steel Corporation question was in the air.

And so the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior rivers are being looked upon today in Alabama as the great coming factors in inland commerce. Between now and the completion of the government work the people along those water routes have time to bestir themselves and when the last lock is finished for uninterrupted traffic of those steel self-propelling barges, there should be a pretty thorough understanding of the possibilities that this improved navigation means will have brought to Alabama and its citizens.

EFFORTS BEGUN TO RAISE PAY IN GOVERNMENT CLASSIFIED SERVICE

Every Section of Country Represented in Movement—Higher Cost of Living as an Argument

FACTS AND FIGURES

Determined efforts are to be made, it appears, to obtain what is regarded as fairer remuneration for government employees in the classified service, where salaries no higher than those of half a century ago are expected to meet the increased cost of living. This matter is one of vital interest to the great number of clerks with families in Washington, and important also to the country at large, whence the capital city derives its supply of employees. Evidently the committee of one hundred which has the movement for higher compensation in hand has strong support in its work to render government service more attractive. The aims of the committee and the situation it hopes to improve are described in the following article.

FOR MORE than 50 years there has been no change in the salaries of United States government employees in the classified service. In order to remedy what is considered by many a serious defect the committee of one hundred has been formed at Washington to secure legislation granting increased compensation to the civil service employee.

The recent increase in salaries provided for senators and congressmen and increases in salaries of judges and in the pay of officers and men in the army and navy have given impetus to the claim of the classified employees. With the committee of one hundred, representing every section of the country and composed of men in various walks of life, there is reason to expect tangible results from the present agitation.

"The enormous increase in the cost of living," says a statement issued by the committee, "has fallen with especial hardship on the classes receiving salaries or wages; and of these classes the employees of the United States and district governments, particularly, have suffered. To meet the necessities of the case an increase of compensation is imperative."

"The necessity for this increase has been evidenced by the increase in the salaries, not only of all persons in private employment throughout the country, but also of practically all persons in the employ of the government of the

United States, except those in the classified service. It is clear that the salaries of those in the classified service must likewise be increased to meet the advanced cost of living and to establish greater efficiency and economy in the administration of the government."

Reclassification Plan

In its last annual report the civil service commission renewed its recommendation for legislation for a reclassification of salaries on the basis of work performed.

"It is believed," said the report, "that such a reclassification is the first essential step in any effective forward movement improving the personnel of the departments and thus bringing about greater efficiency and economy."

One of the most insistent demands from civil service employees has been for an increase of salary based on the marked increase in the cost of living and backed by the fact that the present scale of clerical salaries was established in 1854.

In its championing of the government employees' cause the committee of 100 has collected already a great deal of data in substantiation of its claim that there should be a salary increase. In illustration there is presented a budget of a \$1200 government employee. Says the committee of 100 on this point:

"In connection with the claim that the average government clerk is extravagant and could, with proper management and due economy, live within a salary of \$1200 per annum, enjoy such social pleasures as may be necessary to his well-being and save sufficient for rainy days, the following itemized statement is submitted of the expense of providing for a family consisting of a clerk, his wife and six-year-old daughter; the wife doing all her own housework, excepting the weekly washing, and all her sewing, except one street suit a year. Their residence is a six-room cottage six miles in the suburbs."

Monthly Expense

The monthly expense is given as \$95.25 and includes rent, groceries and meats, milk, clothes, washing, laundry, fuel, car fare, oil for lamps, papers, tax, insurance on a \$3000 policy, and church dues.

"But," says the statement further, "this leaves a balance of \$4.75 to expend for the wear and tear on furniture, rugs, curtains, the breakage of crockery and china, the hundred and one little odds and ends always cropping up in the monthly household account."

The employee who has furnished the committee with the facts as they pertain to his own case, adds that "This is in Washington, where, through no fault of government employees, the standard of living is extremely high. Remember, also, that the child is but six years' old—from whence will come the funds necessary to meet the unavoidable increase in cost of her dress and education as she becomes older, and the little social

pleasures necessary to the welfare of any growing child?"

The employee in the present instance admits that he could get cheaper rent, but he believes that the difference which now gives the family a detached house with a yard in front, as against the cheaper accommodations, minus many of the necessary conveniences, is money well expended.

"I am a person of moderate desires," he says, "or have trained myself to become one since I have entered government service and married. I belong to no clubs, and to but one lodge, wherein the yearly dues are but \$4; my wife belongs to no lodges or clubs. She is a good manager, economical in kitchen art, home, and asks but enough in dress to meet her friends on a fairly level basis without embarrassment."

"We have been in an opera house but once in 10 months—a vaudeville house at 50 cents a seat. During the past year we have had about 18 days away from home—the expense incident thereto for hotel and travel was about \$60—I worked nights for private parties to secure the money to pay those bills. Last year we had no vacation or change whatsoever."

Bureau Established

It has been made a rule of the committee of 100 that no government employee shall be permitted to contribute to the fund now being raised for the purpose in view. The committee also has established a bureau under the direction of former Senator Charles Dick, who consented to serve with the stipulation that his service should be wholly gratuitous. Besides Mr. Dick as director, the bureau consists of P. B. Chase, chairman; William Knowles Cooper, secretary; Archibald M. McLachlan, treasurer; William S. Corby, Isaac Gans, Julius Garfinkle, William F. Gude, Hugh Harvey, D. J. Kaufman, Wilton J. Lambert, A. D. Marks, Albert P. Madeira, Arthur C. Moses, Oliver P. Newman, Theodore W. Noyes, Thomas Nelson Page, P. J. Ryan, Frederick L. Siddons, Henry L. West, J. Louis Willige, John W. Yerkes.

The committee of one hundred will work as much for a reclassification of the entire federal civil service as for the raise in salaries. It says on this score: "The civil service law now on the statute books, which is the foundation of the federal civil service, was approved by President Arthur Jan. 16, 1883. When the law went into operation it covered 13,924 competitive positions. Owing to the gradual extension of the law in nearly every branch of the service and also to the natural growth of the various federal departments the civil service law has now extended to over 224,000 employees, whose positions are subject to competitive examination."

"The law operates mainly to control entrance into the civil service and to prevent dismissal except for cause. Political affiliation and convictions are no longer a ground for separation from the service. The law has not been so successful in controlling promotions within the service. There has been apparently well grounded complaint that promotions have not always been made strictly in accordance with merit. Again, in most cases promotion in the government service means no change in work and no advancement whatever except in pay; and this explains why \$900 and \$1000 clerks are sometimes employed side by side, doing exactly the same kind of work."

STEAM SHOVEL MINES COAL IN KANSAS FIELDS

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Visitors to this region may see the novelty of coal mining without miners. Large steam shovels strip off the earth and men take out the coal in the same manner as stone is quarried.

Each machine can dig a pit 90 feet long, 50 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The new machines soon to be put to work here have booms 90 feet long and will dig a pit 40 feet deep. The dippers on these machines will hold five yards instead of 2½ as do those on the shovels now here. The new shovels will also dig a pit 110 feet wide or 20 feet wider than those at work now.

In the Pittsburg field there are thousands of acres of strip coal land. But until the steam shovel plan was tried it was too expensive to strip off the dirt and get down to the coal. The installation of a steam shovel in this field a year or so ago pointed the way to a cheap method of getting the product and the first machine was soon followed by others. An ordinary shovel costs \$30,000.

The removal of coal by the steam shovel process simply lowers the surface of the earth to the extent of the depth of the vein of coal extracted and leaves the earth loose to settle. When the coal is removed from one pit the shovel starts in alongside it and throws the earth back as it digs a new one. Several new shovels are considerably larger than those in use on the Panama canal.

AUTOS AFFECTING SUMMER COTTAGES

Automobiles have made summer cottages for rental purposes less eagerly desired in many sections, says James Darwin, in the Detroit Free Press.

"In the East, and I suppose elsewhere, there are hundreds of cottages which have been rented by the week to persons who were in the habit of taking brief vacations. Five years ago one had to make his reservations months in advance, and then he was lucky if some body had not beaten him to the landlord. Last year there was no trouble and there will be none this summer."

"Many who are in moderate circumstances, men who earn \$2,000 a year, have bought automobiles. They had to curtail other expenses on account of the first cost and the maintenance of their cars, so they cut out the summer weeks at the shore."

BEHIND THE SCENES IN GREAT HOTEL IS A MARVELOUS BUSINESS SYSTEM

Vast Space Underground Is Devoted to Preparation of Food and Luxuries—Salaries Paid by One Manager Aggregate More Than Million Dollars a Year

SUPPLIES ARE PURCHASED BY CARLOAD

NEW YORK—When a party of visitors from Washington the other day were shown over one of the big New York hotels they wondered where the management found enough people to fill it. A little later, another party who saw thousands crowding the dining halls, reception rooms and corridors, asked where the hotel found sleeping room for such a multitude. But those sightseers little thought of the army of employees beneath their feet and the vast underground system of providing food and luxuries that make the New York hotel one of the marvels of the day. An up-to-date ocean liner is its only rival for efficiency and masterly management. To get facts and figures Mr. Oscar, the manager of the Waldorf-Astoria, was

interviewed by the New York Herald. "We pay more than \$1,000,000 a year for salaries alone," he said, "and 1500 names are on our pay roll. It takes 1000 experts to cater to all our patrons and make them comfortable. Their daily mail, averaging 6000 letters and papers, is larger than that of an ordinary town of 30,000 inhabitants. Most of our visitors are society or business people and constantly writing letters. It takes six busy clerks to handle the mail. From 500 to 1000 telegrams pass through the office a day. The packages handled average from 600 to 800 a day, with cartloads of trunks and smaller pieces in the baggage department. The telephone business of from 3000 to 4000 daily calls tops the list."

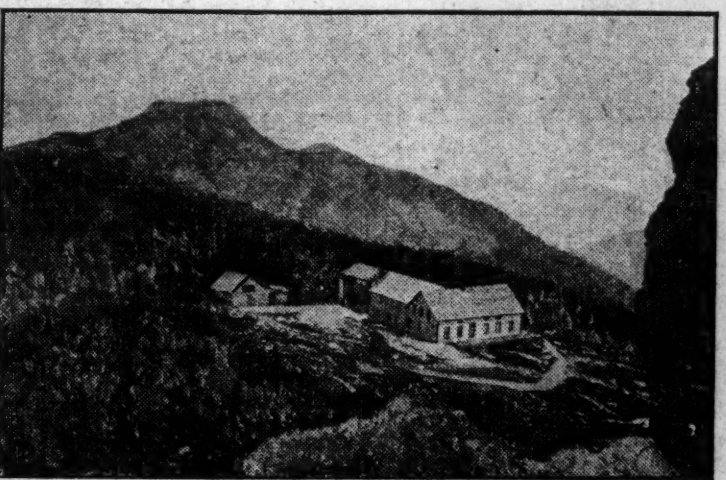
"The number of people entering and leaving the hotel each day is surprisingly large. To get the exact figures we recently stationed men with counting machines at the various doors, and the record for the day was 24,640, enough to make an army if all were soldiers. So you see it requires a large force to manage a great hotel without confusion or friction until it seems to run itself."

"But the most wonderful part of the Waldorf-Astoria is below the street level, two or three floors embracing the entire area of the great structure. It is another world of hotel activity down there. Each floor, of spotless tile and marble, with high ceilings and wide passageways, is everywhere brilliantly lighted with a flood of electricity, presenting a scene like a Madison Square Garden exhibit."

Michel M. Meyer, the chief steward and purchasing agent, with an office and staff of assistants all for himself, said their daily purchases and output rivalled the largest wholesale department store dealing in groceries and produce supplies. "We buy in carload lots, as you will see in walking through the various departments down here," he said.

VERMONT IN LAKE REGION

Green Mountain State Has Scenery and Pleasure Grounds That Vie With Those of Sister States



Mount Mansfield, highest peak in Vermont, is easily reached by carriage or on foot

VERMONTERS do not believe in permitting New Hampshire, their sister state, or any other New England state to claim all the natural beauty of this scenic region. This statement is borne out by the fact that the state has established a bureau of publicity for the purpose of acquainting tourists and others interested in the state with its possibilities.

Vermont is in a choice part of the New England lake region. From Lake Cham-

plain on the west to the Connecticut river on the east the state is traversed by hundreds of streams and has lakes and ponds without number. A dam across the Connecticut near Brattleboro has created a lake 20 miles long, extending up the stream almost to Bellows Falls. This lake had a good sized fleet of pleasure boats and an active boat club.

In the vicinity of Lake Champlain history and tradition offer much to the summer visitor. Aside from the beauty

of the lake and opportunity for water sports we may see here Rock Dunder, where Indians of the Iroquois federation used to hold councils; Four Brothers island, where the sea gulls from New York harbor build their nests and rear their young; Yalcor bay, where the first American fleet met the British; the site of Ft. Cassin at the mouth of Otter creek; the ruins of Ft. Ticonderoga on the north side, and the railroad that makes its way north across the lake over embankments connecting the islands.

There is Willoughby lake, surrounded by mountains and reminding one of the lochs of Scotland; Caspian lake with its summer colony; Bomoseen, a place of resort from early times, and Memphremagog, stretching into Canada in the northeastern corner. The little town of Woodbury has 30 ponds ranging in size from three to 300 acres in area and all fed by springs, and all over the state are lakes well stocked with fish. The United States government maintains two fish hatcheries in Vermont.

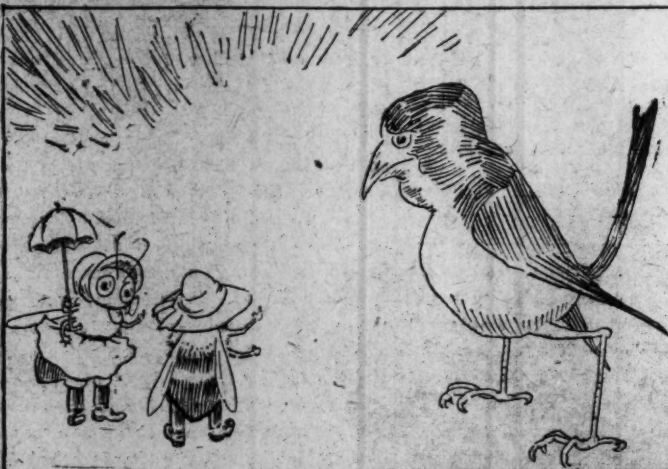
Mansfield, the highest peak in Vermont, is 4390 feet above the sea. At the summit there is a well-equipped hotel, which is easily reached by carriage or on foot. Camel's Hump, a near neighbor and but a little lower, is reached by a foot trail. Mt. Ascutney overlooks the Connecticut valley, affording a wonderful view into Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Other peaks are Killington and Pico in the west, Jay peak in the north, Wentastiquet and Equinox in the south and many more of varying elevation giving good views and a variety of climbs. Vermont has a good system of public highways and is spending more than \$1,000,000 this year on her roads.

CITY FACES LABOR SHORTAGE CLEVELAND, O.—Manufacturers are complaining of a scarcity of help, although general trade is only moderately active, says a despatch in the Detroit Free Press.

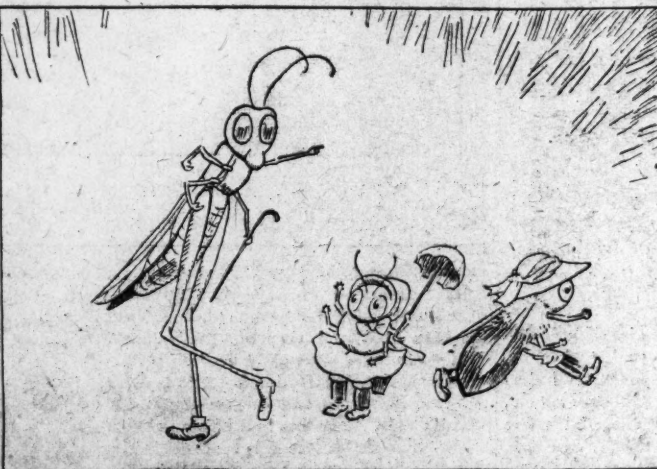
THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

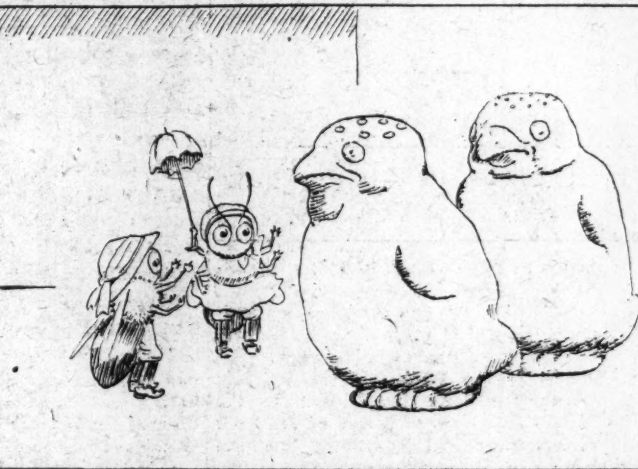
THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

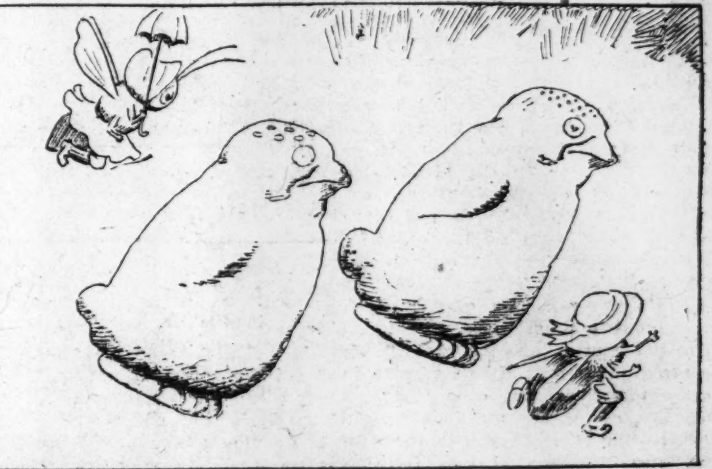
"This is a Blue Bird," says May Bee to Buzz.
"Made with an eye to the sky—yes, he was!
Let us allure him
And then we'll secure him
And mounting his back as an aeroplane tour him."



So each of them becks with a tiny forefinger,
And though the coy Blue Bird is willing to linger,
We know by his air
He's aware of the dare;
His teetering tail asks if this is a snare.

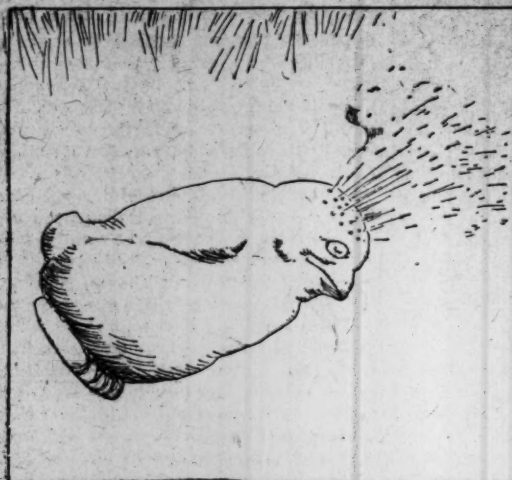


Then off to get Hopper's advice the two flit,
Hop turns on his heel as his waist line were split
(To May's great amaze
As she afterward says).
But the hint that he gives them is worthy of praise.

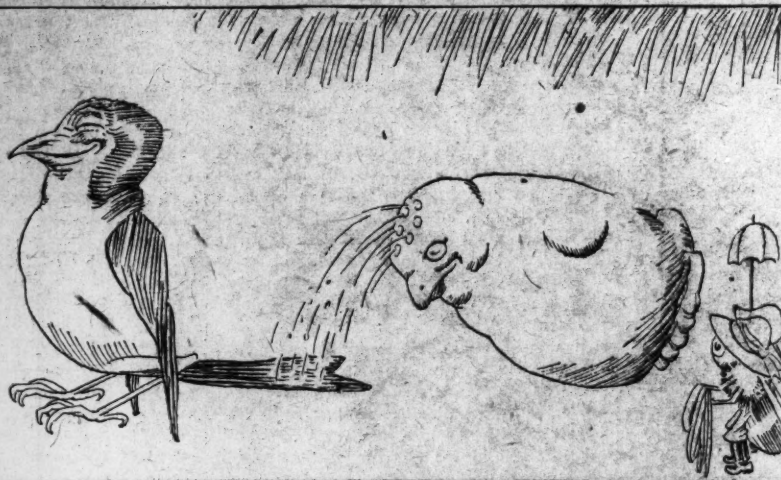


And then to the pantry the bees are away
(Where many a thing is amazing to May);
Here Jack and his Jill,
Who are great at a spill,
Live fond as a salt and a pepper pot will.

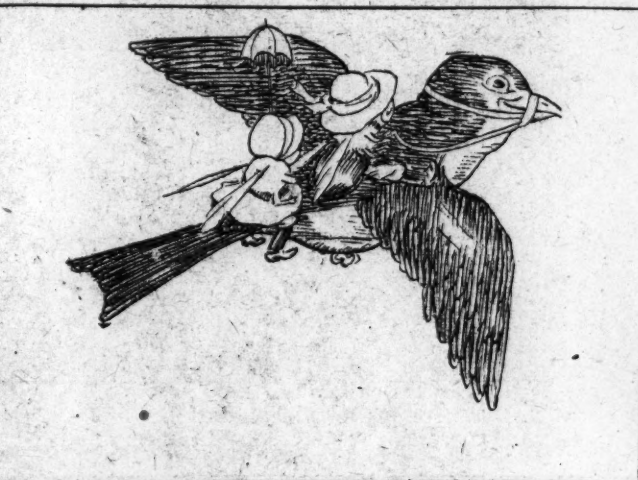
It's Jack has the salt, white, tingly and nice,
And Jill's is the pepper, as snappy as spice;
Each chick is a shiner,
And made of pure china,
They bill and they bicker, and comfort the diner.



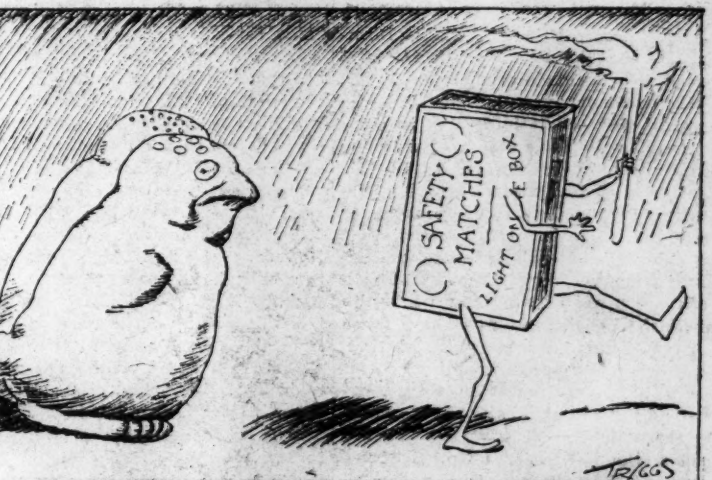
For "Ready to serve" is their generous motto,
They'll help the two bees, as they certainly ought to;
(The quest of the Blue Bird,
As probably you heard,
Means looking for happiness, which is the true bird).



The china chicks' aid was not summoned in vain,
They've captured the Blue Bird, that's perfectly plain;
Jill's teasing is pleasing
And sets the bird sneezing,
The chance to put salt on its tail Jack is seizing.



Put salt on its tail and your Blue Bird is caught,
To harness it then is less trouble than 0;
And off the bees fly
To the top of the sky,
Their planes they will match to a patch as they fly.



Lest Jack and his Jill should be tempted to roam,
The match box has come to escort the pair home;
A safety match—Scratch
On the cover (I snatch
The chance to say this pair are not a scratch match).

And so if you think that this story is wild,
And can't be believed by a sensible child,
Don't punish the fault,
Or compel us to halt,
But just take the tale with a wee grain of salt.

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OUTFIT OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS

THE Camp Fire Girls, as almost every one has heard by this time, is the sister organization to the boy scouts, and although it is a very young organization indeed, having been started only last summer, already there are a great many local camp fires, each made up of groups of girls living in one neighborhood, and more and more girls are constantly applying to the central organization in New York for directions as to how they shall go about joining the national organization by forming local camp fires, says the New York Herald.

When the Camp Fire Girls start out to spend a night in the open with the guardians and counselors, who are older women in charge of each group of girls, there is, first, the equipment to be considered. Middy blouses and bloomers, with a serge skirt to match the bloomers,

a sweater and any kind of a comfortable outfit that is the best sort of costume for tramping and camping over night. In very warm places the sweater might not be necessary, but as there might be a great change in the air toward sundown the Camp Fire Girls always take their sweaters rolled up in their ponchos. Over the shoulders go the ponchos, which include a woolen blanket and over this a rubber blanket. Inside of this roll are wrapped the sweater and the necessary toilet articles. The food is carried in packs, and if the tramp is to be a long one a pack horse may be taken for the purpose of carrying the food more easily. If a horse cannot be taken, and the pack seems too heavy to carry when there are also the ponchos to go over the back, then the food may very easily be packed in tin pails, and these swung on a stick and carried between two girls.

ENGLISH JUNIOR REPUBLICS

A MEETING was held recently at a Sunderland house in aid of Flower farm, Dorset, a self-governing community for boys and girls which it is intended to establish on the lines of the George Junior Republics which have been so successful in America, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The object of the experiment is, as pointed out at the meeting by Earl Grey, to increase among that class of the population which might otherwise be subjects for reformatories, the qualities of self-respect, self-control and citizenship which go to make the greatness of a state.

A description of the first George Junior Republic established in America, the one

at Freeville, New York state, was given by George Montagu, chairman of the committee formed for the purpose of carrying out the scheme. The chief points of the system, he explained, were government by the citizens in all matters concerning their community, the laws being actually enacted by the citizens, who were invested with full judicial and executive powers. While retaining the fundamental principles necessary to the success of the undertaking, the English scheme would adopt only such methods as harmonized with English life and traditions. Good school education would be provided in addition to farm work, and workshops would be built for teaching trades. Boys and girls would be given equal opportunities of learning those things for which they were best suited.

MAKEUP OF COLORS

The cochineal insect—furnish a great many fine colors. Among them are the gorgeous carmine, the crimson, scarlet carmine and purple lakes. The cuttlefish gives the sepia. It is the inky fluid that the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked. Indian yellow comes from the camel. Ivory chips produce the ivory black and bone black. The exquisite Prussian blue is made by fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. This color was discovered accidentally.

Various lakes are derived from roots, barks and gums. Blue-black comes from the charcoal of the vine stalk. Lampblack is soot from certain resinous substances. Turkey red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindustan. The yellow sap of a tree of Siam

produces gamboge; the natives catch the sap in coconut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy. Raw umber is also an earth, found near Umbria, and burned. India ink is made from burned camphor.

Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree, which grows in the Grecian archipelago. Bister is the soot of wood ashes. Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodine of mercury, and native vermilion is from quicksilver ore, called cinnabar. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SPICED CANDY

Put into a saucepan two cups of brown sugar, one-half cup of grated chocolate, a half cup of water, a teaspoonful of butter and cinnamon to taste. Cook until brittle when dropped into cold water, then pour into buttered pans. —Chicago Journal.

THE PIG

Right on th' high-up fence is where
You can look down on Mr. Pig
An' his "relations" walkin' round—
Some of 'em's little, some is big.
Th' little muddy one, off there,
He can't have on a nice pink dress
'Cause he won't try so very hard
To keep his clo'es real clean, I guess.

An' w'en your hat it tumbles down—
W'y, they all start to run away,
An' nen they stand right still an' "hark"
At w'at it is that you will say.
But I ain't sayin' nothin' 'tall
Till I can get it back real quick,
A-hangin' by its 'lastic on
My great long fish-pole kind of stick!

Nen Mr. Pig jus' grunts—that's how
He says I ain't worth listenin' to.
He will go mind his business now—
There's 'portant things that he mus' do.
He's goin' to eat, an' eat, an' eat,
Till he gets fat as he can be,
An' nen our Butcher-man he will
Come 'round admirin' him, you see.

He mus' be hams, an' sausages,
An' little strips of bacon, too,
An' if he's got "spare-ribs" to spare,
W'y he will let us have a few;
An' Mr. Pig helps Katie lots
'Cause he can make her crullers fry;
Our Katie's got to have him 'round
Or we won't have no pumpkin pie!

An' w'en my apple got to where
Folks do not nibble it some more,
I put it down so's Mr. Pig
Could come an' 'vestigate th' core;
'N' I was jus' advisin' him
To try an' relish all his dinner,
W'en he come Nurse' callin' me
A naughty wicked little sinner!

Jus' s'pose I'd gone an' tumbled in
Right after my straw hat; you see,
I'd look "jus' like a little pig"—
Nobody 'd know which one was me!
—Mary Louise Tompkins, in Harpers Weekly.

KING FOR HORSE

King William III. was one day engaged deeply in matters of state. There was a knock at the door.

"Who is there?" said the King.

"My Lord Buck," was the reply, coming in a childish voice.

"What does he want?" said the King as he went and opened the door.

"The King for my horse to draw my carriage."

His secretary, who perhaps had never seen a smile on the royal face, looked on with wonder; but, to his astonishment, the King laid down his pen and parchment, and laid aside the cares of state. A smile spread over his features. He took hold of the string and trotted up and down with the carriage, to the complete satisfaction of my Lord Buck. —Presbyterian.

WHY?

WHY does the bark grow on a tree?
If the bark did not grow on the tree,
The tree would not grow. The bark is
a necessary part of the tree, and if
you strip off the bark you will kill the
tree. In the first place, says the Children's Encyclopedia, the bark does one or two things which are useful but not very important. The outside of it is usually pretty tough, and has become more or less lacking in life, so that things do not hurt it and it protects the living part of the tree inside. Often many animals and humble plants live on the outside of trees without doing them any harm.

The inside of the bark is the most living part of the tree, we may say; not only so, but it actually makes the tree. All the growth of the tree in thickness is due to the making of the wood, and it is the bark, the soft living part of the inside of the bark, that has made all the hardest wood of the biggest and hardest tree trunk. Also, there are channels in the bark through which runs the sap of the tree, its food and water.

STRING OF FISH

1. What fish is astronomical in its taste?—Starfish.
2. What fish is the bad boy acquainted with?—Whale.
3. What shell-fish completes a dolly?—Scallops.
4. What fish would you serve as a dessert?—Jellyfish.
5. What fish comes from the dairy?—Butterfish.
6. What fish would you take on a hunting trip?—Dogfish.
7. What fish is the most valuable?—Goldfish.
8. What fish would arm a soldier?—Swordfish.
9. What fish is always under your foot?—Sole.
10. What fish is always in a birdcage?—Perch.—Woman's Home Companion.

LEARNING TO SEW

Time is not thrown away when mothers take a little time each day to teach little daughters the art of sewing. Suppose we begin with a quilt for the doll's bed. Daughter will gladly learn to overseam the bright-colored blocks together. Then she can learn to hem some little sheets and pillow slips, and dolly will need new clothes. I have taught my daughters in this way, writes a contributor to Harpers Bazar, and I always plan to sew at the same time myself, and with stories or happy talk make the sewing a pleasure rather than a task.

RECITATION

- (With action, by 12 children.)
- First child—
The last day is ended the farewell is here;
- Second—
We part from each other 'with hope and good cheer.
- Third—
We love in the schoolroom our playmates to meet,
(Bows to the school.)
- Fourth—
And our teacher's kind face every morning to greet,
(Bows to the teacher.)
- Fifth—
But children are made in a very queer way;
- Sixth—
We cannot forever choose study from play.
- Seventh—
So with the best wishes to all our mates,
(Each shakes hands with a neighbor)
- Eighth—
We now bid farewell to our books and our slates,
(All wave hands in farewell.)
- Ninth—
To you, loving teacher, for patience and care,
- Tenth—
May vacation of good things bring you a large share.
(May present bouquet to teacher.)
- Eleventh—
Rejoice one and all, for vacation is here,
- Twelfth—
Now school is dismissed, let us give a round cheer.
(All cheer.)
—Journal of Education.

"CAP" FOR JUNIOR

In reply to the question "When the word 'junior,' or its abbreviation is used after a name, should it be capitalized?" the Literary Digest says:
"A rule for the use of capital letters reads, 'Every title attached to the name of a person begins with a capital letter,' and while it is true that 'Junior' may not be considered an actual title, when it is used this way it becomes an essential part of the name, and would be governed by the rule quoted."

BUTTER-SCOTCH

One cup of sugar—brown, not white—
One half of water clear,
One teaspoonful of vinegar
(In candy—oh! how queer),
A piece of butter, walnut size,
Add flav'ring to your taste;
Now boil some twenty minutes, say,
Then take it off with haste.
—Kimberly Strickland.

WHAT MAKES A MATCH STRIKE

MATCHES are very useful and also very interesting things, says a writer in the Children's Encyclopedia. A match strikes because you make it warm by rubbing it. You have to rub it against something rather rough, so that there is a good deal of friction. The movement of the match is hindered by the rough thing you press it against, and that is what we mean by friction. This makes the match hot. Rub the tip of your finger on your coat, and you will make it hot, too.

Now, the whole point about the match is that its head is made of a mixture of things to which nothing happens as long as they are kept ordinarily cool, but as soon as they are made hot enough they catch fire—that is to say, they combine with the oxygen of the air, and so burn.

Our business, then, is to get a kind of mixture which will stay on the end of a piece of wood, or some such thing, and will catch fire when made only so hot as we can make it by rubbing. About a hundred years ago the first friction match was made, and almost the best of these at first required a lot of friction, for it had to be drawn up between pieces of sandpaper before it would catch fire. Then the curious element called phosphorus, which really means light-bearer, began to be used, and matches were made very much like those we have now.

The peculiarity of phosphorus is that it readily catches fire just as we want it to do, but a number of other things are put into the match-head, and especially something which itself contains oxygen, and can supply it for purposes of burning even more readily than the oxygen of the air. That is why you get a little explosion when you strike a match.

If you have ordinary matches loose in your pocket, they may get accidentally rubbed and will catch fire. Therefore, it was a question whether there could not be made some kind of match which could be struck quite readily, but of which we could be sure that it would strike only when we meant it to. This kind of match was invented more than 50 years ago, and we call them safety matches. There is no phosphorus in their heads; the phosphorus is put on the outside of the box instead, and so this kind of match is almost certain not to light except when it is purposely struck where the phosphorus is.

SLOW GOING

The snail has a remarkable pedal appendage that enables it easily to climb the roughest rock or the smoothest glass, and to make its way safely even over the keen edge of a razor blade. In walking the snail never lifts its foot; the more closely the sucker-like extremity clings to the surface beneath it, the better the snail can travel. Soft and flexible the foot adapts itself readily to any surface. When a snail is placed on the blade of a razor, the foot presses so firmly against the sides of the blade that the sharp edge does not cut it. The garden snail is said to travel always at the same rate, about 12 feet an hour.—Youths Companion.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

EGG AND SPOON RACE

IN the egg and spoon race, sides are made up of four or six players. Half of the players on each side line up behind one another at one line, and the other half line up in the same way, facing them, at a mark 50 feet away. The leader of each team at the starting point is given a spoon on which is an artificial or a hard-boiled egg. When the signal is given, the leader runs to the goal, along which the second sections of players are lined up, and gives the spoon with the egg to the first person in the line which belongs to his side. The players who receive the eggs then run to the place from which the leaders started, and on reaching there, hand the spoons to the new leaders of the lines who, in turn, run back and give them to the first in line on the other side. This is continued until all have run, and the side whose last runner crosses the starting point first wins. During the whole of the game, however, the eggs must be kept on the spoons. Should any runner drop his egg, he must replace it before he can run on.

OCCUPATION RACE

All of the contestants line up at a mark drawn across the field, and at a given signal run to another line either 50 or 100 yards distant. At this line is a supervisor, to see that things are done fairly, and a needle and thread for each runner. The contestants thread the needle and run with it to the starting line, the player who gets there first being the winner. Should he lose his needle on the way or unthread it, he is disqualified. Another form of this game is to have the contestants, instead of threading a needle, write the alphabet backwards on a slip of paper or do sums in arithmetic, before running back to the starting point.—Pictorial Review.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR INSTRUCTION

Leading Educational Institutions

MANOR SCHOOL FOR BOYS STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

SCHOOL WORK

A FACULTY of experienced college-bred teachers, working together for a common end, insures thoroughness and definiteness of school work. Weekly summing up of each boy's progress and careful consideration of each pupil's needs, means the efficient handling of the particular problem of every boy's development. Under our system boys acquire a real live interest in their work, learn to apply themselves and gain a thorough preparation for college or for business.

ATHLETICS

EVERY facility for football, basketball and baseball. The school has a remarkable athletic record, having won twice in succession, the Interpreparatory League Baseball championship, and gained many notable victories in basketball and in football. During the past year, the school had, besides its regular football team, four basketball teams and three baseball teams, all playing regular schedules, thus insuring the participation of a large number of boys in athletic activities.

LOCATION

ON Shippin Point, eighty feet above the water of Long Island Sound. A wonderful combination of seashore and country. Every room in the main building commands a view of the water. Fifteen acres of lawn, garden and orchard. The beauty of its situation is in itself an inspiration.

BUILDINGS

BEAUTIFUL modern dormitory, with running hot and cold water in every sleeping room. Gymnasium, 100 x 50 feet, with basketball courts, bowling alleys, etc. School building with large study hall, class rooms, chemical and physical laboratory, manual training shops, etc. Large and attractive cottage for a limited number of younger boys.

HOME LIFE

THE school offers a real home to its pupils. The "institutional" atmosphere is noticeably absent. A spirit of friendliness permeates the entire school, and everyone is made to feel at home. This is greatly enhanced by the close association of pupil and teacher. "Harmonious" and "homelike" are the terms most frequently applied by those who visit the school.

MORAL TRAINING

THIS school honestly endeavors to impart to its pupils the fundamentals of right living. It aims to give to every boy the instruction which most parents fail to give; it seeks to keep in close touch with the mental and moral development of its charges; it stands ready to help a boy fight his battles, to counsel and to instruct, to warn and to advise. By an intimate understanding of boy problems and a sympathy with the problems of boy life, it endeavors to deserve the confidence of every pupil, young or old, and to stand by him in distress, to be patient with him in defeat, and to rejoice with him in victory.

RESULTS

MANOR graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the country. Some of them have gained distinction for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark athletically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Leland Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. In business, too, many former pupils are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

If you care to know more about Manor School, write to

LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster
Stamford, Connecticut

"CADILLAC" WATER CARNIVAL WILL DRAW CROWDS TO DETROIT

First Annual Fete in Celebration of Founding of City in 1710 by Cadillac Is Set for Fourth Week in July

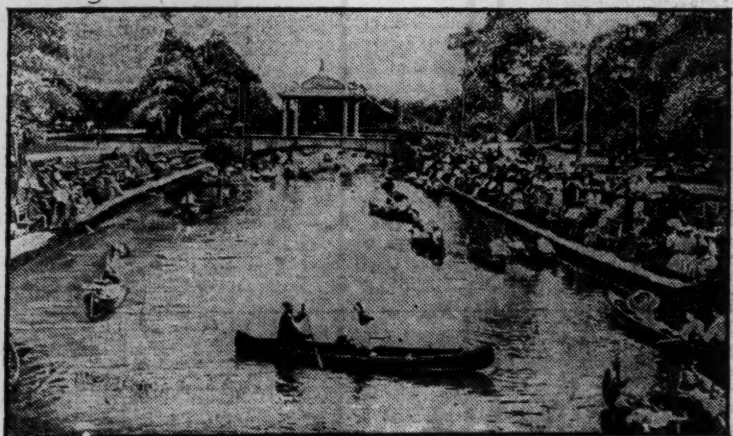
BIG BOATING EVENTS

DETROIT, Mich.—Publicity backed by public spirit is making "Cadillac" a magic word that is expected to draw to Detroit during the week beginning July 22 the greatest crowds the city has ever entertained. Months ago some of Detroit's progressive business men got together and decided that there was no

held on the numerous lily dotted canals that wind through the island, Lake St. Clair, also within the city limits, affords an opportunity for yachting and water sports on a large scale. The United States government has volunteered the services of all the available revenue cutters and naval vessels to assist in handling the great aggregation of water craft that will gather in Detroit waters.

Invitations have been extended to yacht, motor boat and canoe clubs throughout the Great Lakes to visit Detroit during Cadillac week and to take part in the contests. Many of the fastest sailing yachts, the speediest motor boats, the best canoes and the handsomest steam yachts between Montreal and Duluth will be here during the fourth week of July. Some of the crack motor boats of Long Island sound, Boston, Marblehead, New London and New York, will take part in the speed events. Swimmers of international fame will be present and at least two amateur championships will be decided.

Among the characteristic and original street parades that will be assembled in Detroit for this occasion will be a collection of automobiles comprising \$25,000,000 worth of American-made cars.



Popular summer pleasure in Detroit—Band concerts in pavilion add to the enjoyment

more ideal city than there in all America in which to hold a summer carnival. Detroit has points of superiority on land and water that should combine to make such a celebration interesting to every shade of taste and opinion.

The public was invited into the scheme by being asked to furnish a name for the carnival, which was to be an annual event. In a contest in which thousands of ideas were submitted the name "Cadillac" was chosen and is now a familiar word to Detroiters. The first part of the name is in honor of the city's founder; the second part is the Latin noun for water.

Prominent in the events of Cadillac week will be the Detroit river, a beautiful stream that runs through the city and which bears the distinction of being the most traveled commercial thoroughfare in the world. It is especially fitted for water sports and maritime pageants. Belle Isle, the city's noted play resort, is situated in the center of the Detroit river, and the canoe carnival will be

KANSAS LIBRARIES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS GAIN 60,000 VOLUMES

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Opportunities of the Kansas school children for self-improvement through the reading of good books are constantly increasing. In the last year the number of volumes in school libraries has increased 66,215. E. T. Fairchild, state superintendent of public instruction, has completed the compilation of the reports of the county superintendents on libraries, says a Topeka despatch in the Star.

There are 7886 rural school districts in Kansas, and 5163 of these have school libraries of their own with a total of 255,990 volumes of books. Most of these books are reference books and fiction and history. The majority are the works of standard authors of England and America.

A year ago the school reports showed a total of 479,142 volumes in all the school libraries of the state. The increase of more than 66,000 volumes is shown to be almost entirely in the rural schools and in the cities of the first class. Kansas has 721 villages and cities of the third class and 663 of these have libraries, with a total of 153,286 volumes. All of the 72 cities of the second class have libraries with a total of 67,408 books, and all of the 10 first class cities have school libraries, with a total of 43,220 volumes. There are 23 county high schools in Kansas, with a total of 25,344 volumes in the libraries.

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Voice Development. Public Reading. Bible and Hymn Reading. Dramatic Art. Training of Teachers.

Address Leland Powers School, 177 Huntington Ave., Boston.

The PRINCIPIA St. Louis, Mo.

Our new dormitory is here shown. School fully equipped with gymnasium, swimming pool, etc. Strong teaching force. Military drill for the boys.

ROOM FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS. WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS TO E. R. FIELD, SECRETARY.



SCHOOL OF HARPER ORATORY

CECIL HARPER, A. M., PRINCIPAL
Assisted by an Able Corps of Specialists

High-grade Work for Readers, Speakers and Teachers. Progressive Training for Mind, Voice and Body. Daily Individual Instruction from the Principal. Pupils Trained to be Original Thinkers and Brilliant Readers.

Catalogue or Personal Interview. Pierce Bldg., Copley Square, Boston

Sea Pines HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Distinctively Devoted to Developing Personalities

Genuine happy home life; personal attention and care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and refining. One hundred acres; pine groves, 100 feet of seashore, ponies. Moral atmosphere especially for results in character and education. New equipment. Gymnasium, Music, Handwork, Domestic Arts, French, German, Spanish—native teachers. All branches of study. Patient and enthusiastic instructors. Address REV. THOMAS BICKFORD, MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principals, P. O. Box 1, East Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

THE WATSON SCHOOL BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

A boarding and day school for girls, among the Berkeley Hills. Elementary and High School courses preparatory for College. Advantage taken of the educational opportunities offered in a college town. Boys admitted to the Primary Department. Separate dormitories for boys and girls. Out-of-door sports, horseback and pedestrian trips. For catalogue address MRS. C. L. WATSON, Principal, The Watson School, Berkeley, California.

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SIXTH TERM SEPT. 24. EDUCATES ESPECIALLY FOR HARVARD.

NEW FEATURES—NICHOLS' FIELD. Playground on Charles River, opp. Soldiers' Field. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNGER BOYS.

Principals, GEORGE H. BROWNE, A.M., REV. WILLARD REED, A.M., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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TUTORING AND COACHING—in grammar school and high school work, including languages and mathematics. Rev. W. F. OTTAWSON, M.A., 21 West 104th St., New York. Visiting engagements or companions.

GEORGE R. MALBY PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—George R. Malby, congressman from the twenty-sixth district of New York state, passed away Thursday night at the Murray Hill hotel. He was a resident of Ogdensburg, N. Y. Mr. Malby was serving his third term in Congress, following his five years of service in the Albany Assembly and 12 years in the state Senate there.

DANFORTH SCHOOL

FRAMINGHAM, MASS. For Boys under 16 years.

On an estate of 200 acres, 22 miles from Boston. James Danforth, M.A., A.B., Master. Address Box 2.

Miss Faulkner's School.

12 Miles from Boston. School for the Training of Gentlewomen.

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Boys under 14. Only \$800. 85 miles from Boston. Number Limited. Send for Catalogue.

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120 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Mount Ida School

For GIRLS 6 miles from Boston

Preparatory; finishing school.

Advanced. Elective Courses. For high school graduates. College on certificate (no examination).

Piano, Voice, Violin, Pipe Organ, with noted men.

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Special opportunities with harmonious home life.

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MAKING CANADIAN CITIZENS AT SCHOOL

Brandon, Man., Institution Well Equipped for the Careful Training of Boy and Girl Pupils

HELPS GOVERNMENT

WINNIPEG, Man.—With nearly 100 boys and girls in attendance and crops of such extent that the cost of its maintenance is almost covered by the Dominion government grant, the Indian industrial school at Brandon, this province, is regarded as assured of success financially as well as in the work that it is designed to accomplish.

This school, built under the auspices of the Canadian Methodist church in 1885, is supported in part by the government grant—\$130 per pupil up to 115 pupils, the church being responsible for the remainder of the expense. But it cost the church only \$254 in actual cash last year, and this expense is likely to be still further reduced by the end of the current year.

What this school is accomplishing in the way of molding Indian boys and girls into good citizens is admirably set forth in an article published recently in the Winnipeg Free Press, and which reads in part as follows:

The Rev. John Semmens, the widely known missionary and Indian agent, was the first principal. In July, 1899, the present incumbent, the Rev. Thompson Ferrier, took charge. He has proved a most capable and efficient manager and administrator, his church having placed him in charge of its Indian institutions all over Canada. The Dominion government authorities frequently call on him for expert advice about the work.

Extending Cultivation

The situation of the school is in itself a valuable asset. It is beautifully placed to the northwest of Brandon city, immediately alongside of the government experimental farm, and overlooking the valley of the Assiniboine. Great transformations have taken place in the physical appearance of the surrounding land, as acre after acre has come under cultivation, or has been set out with hedges and ornamental trees. Mr. Ferrier's private residence has a commanding and delightful situation. The farm in connection with the school now consists of 960 acres, 640 acres of which was purchased recently for \$16,000. About \$2,000 has been spent on fencing this land. The high standard held up by the experimental farm makes it all the more necessary that first-class work be done. H. Goodland is the foreman of the farm work. He is assisted by about 50 Indian boys during the year. When asked if the Indian boys were satisfactory helpers, I was told that they were very properly looked after. An assistant farmer will be needed, owing to the larger acreage to be managed. The farm foreman lives on the place in a neat and well-kept house. The whole institution, including the barns, is lighted with electricity.

My run around the place revealed to me a long list of interesting facts and figures. A few of them only can be indicated. Here, for example, was a 200-bushel, well-kept henry, with about 200 hens. We took a look next at the excellent farm machinery, over \$3,000 worth of which had been added during the past season.

We stepped next into the granary, and saw some well-filled bins of grain. In one of these was a sample of the famous Marquis wheat. The industrial farm proved to be a good wheat grower. Nine acres of the Marquis brand turned out on the average 41 bushels to the acre. Mr. Ferrier sold all except what he needed for seed at \$2.50 per bushel.

Feed grain for their own stock is ground on the place. This can be done by wind power or by a portable gasoline engine, which is also used to saw wood. They fatten the cattle, and supply their own tables with meat. There are 31 head of cattle, and 12 horses on the farm. There are some splendid specimens of thoroughbred Holsteins in the barns. The stables are well kept, well lighted, comfortable, and have cement floors.

The piggery is the most up to date in the country. Most of the pork is sold. "People from all over the country are asking me about this," remarked Mr. Ferrier, as he took me over to the "root house." This root house is an innocent looking affair reminding one of a plain "dugout." It is built partly into the hillside, is 65 feet long, 20 feet wide, and eight feet deep. The material is cement and steel netting. The teams are able to drive right on top of it, and unload vegetables and shoot them down into the pens below. It was filled almost to the ceiling with the produce of the farm, which included 4,000 bushels each of potatoes and turnips, or 10,000 bushels of root vegetables in all.

Earnest in Study

A visit to the schoolrooms while the boys and girls were at work, showed a body of pupils taking their work as earnestly as any in the wide country. They were learning to handle ideas with the same dexterity and avidity as their fathers showed in handling the bow and arrow. The school work is divided into "standards," of which there are six. Standard six is the preparation for the high school entrance. Nine pupils were reported in this department last year. Beside the literary work, the pupils are instructed in many other things. The aim is to prepare them for complete citizenship. The Indian of the future must live off the land, rather than by hunting and fishing. So the boys are taught farming

in all its phases, with carpentry, painting, kalsomining, paperhanging, glazing, repairing machinery, and in short, everything necessary to keep a first-class farm home in order. The girls are taught housekeeping in all its phases, particularly sewing, laundry, mending, butter-making, cooking, cleaning and so forth.

"Thus they have a busy life. In fact, half of the time is given to work outside of the schoolroom, the pupils taking shifts of half-days in the schoolroom proper. They have their play hours, and deeply enjoy skating, coasting, hockey playing, running and such like.

"But what kind of boy or girl do these schools turn out in the end?" is the question that people will ask. In answer to this it could be said that three of the boys are running farms for themselves, or for others not far from the school. Some have located on the "colony" set apart for the Indians near Balcarres, Sask. Here they take up homesteads, and many of them find their way to independent citizenship. Some take up the carpenter trade. One is a master workman in the Canadian Pacific railway shops, Winnipeg. A number of the girls are out at service, and a number of them are well married. It is only natural that they should look back to their old ways and their own people. But they have ever after a dissatisfaction with things as they are. I am told that when some of these schoolgirls fall away to the old life, they are very anxious that their children should be brought up right and get an education.

BRITAIN WILL ASSIST

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Sun says that this year's civil list pensions include \$500 to Frank Thomas Bullen, the author and lecturer; \$400 to Lady Russell, widow of Sir William (Bull Run) Russell, in recognition of her husband's public services; \$400 to Ellen Orchardson, widow of Sir William Orchardson, R. A.

NATURAL GAS STRUCK BY WORKMEN WHILE DRILLING FOR WATER

Efforts to Get a Supply for Natatorium at Louisiana State Fair Grounds Result in Surprise

PRESSURE IS STRONG

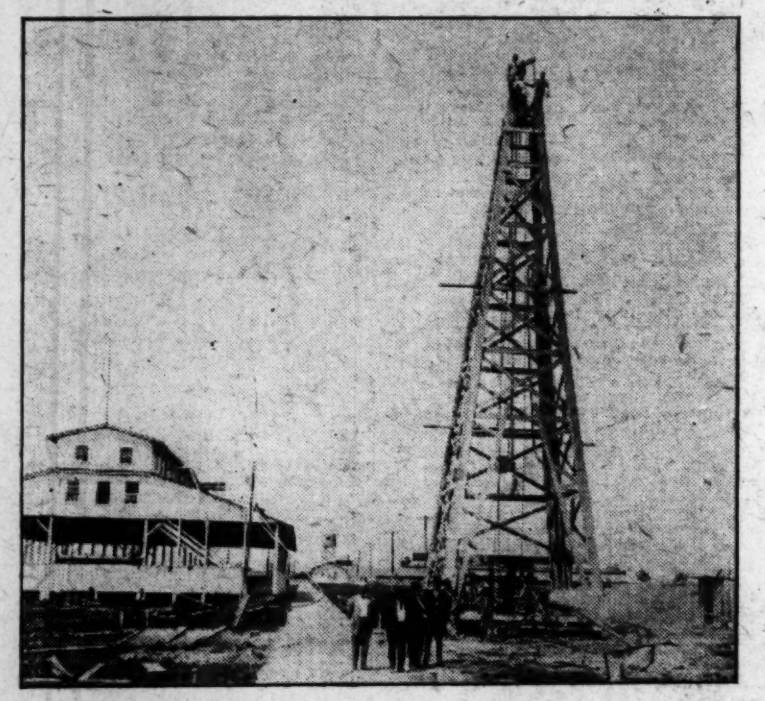
SHREVEPORT, La.—While workmen were drilling a salt water well to supply a natatorium at the Louisiana state fair grounds, which are inside the city limits of Shreveport, natural gas was encountered at a depth of 1,000 feet. Five hundred feet of four-inch pipe went 300 feet into the air.

Thousands of people have visited the well and oil and gas men from all over the Southwest are visiting Shreveport, for it is found the city will be surrounded by oil derricks in a few weeks. The well is making 5,000,000 feet of gas daily with 400 pounds rock pressure.

This indicates that the Caddo gas field which already has been pronounced the largest in the Union by the United States geological survey, extends from Reddessa, 40 miles north, on through Shreveport to Mansfield, 40 miles south. As a result of the cheap fuel already near this city the population has increased from 16,000 to 20,000 people in the last 10 years. During 1911 10 factories were established and \$5,350,000 spent for new buildings. It is the second city in the state, having a population of 35,000, 11 lines of electric streetcar systems and 42 miles of paved streets.

The Caddo field, named from the county in which Shreveport is situated, is a great oil producer, jumping from 3,000 barrels in 1906 to 10,000,000 in 1911, according to the United States geological survey. This is the highest grade of paraffin base oil, not to be confused with the ordinary western oil.

GAS WELL AT LOUISIANA FAIR GROUND



Registers flow of five million feet a day with a pressure of five hundred pounds to the square inch

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2062-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

AUTOMOBILES

USED CARS

We have a few used Jackson cars, which we have taken in trade for new ones. They have been rebuilt and painted.

Jackson 1912 5-Passenger Demonstrator;
Jackson 1912 Roadster;
Jackson 1911 7-Passenger T. C.;
Jackson 1910 Tourabout;
Jackson 1910 5-Passenger T. C.;
Jackson 1/2-Ton Quick Delivery.
Also a few other well-known makes at bargain prices.

Demonstrations on Request.
Jackson Motor Car Co.,
821 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Tel. B. B. 1535

FOR SALE—1908 Oldsmobile five-passenger touring car, fully equipped and in good running order. Will sell for \$450. \$250 in notes and the balance in installments. R. A. McNEILLY, 93 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

New England Auto List Year Book. All auto owners for 1912, 700 pp. and 4,000 in notes and the balance in installments. R. A. McNEILLY, 93 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Mitchell roadster in good running order; \$450, one-half down, balance easy terms. WALTER CLAPP, 22 Hobson St., Faneuil, Mass.

AUTO RENTING SERVICE
\$2.50 PER HOUR, 4 pass., careful driver (owner), also Maxwell car. Special rates for trips, etc. Hour, day, week mileage. J. S. ODOM, Y. M. C. A. garage, 288 St. Botolph st., West Back Bay, Boston.

RESTAURANTS
Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS
Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies

CHICAGO—Declaring that it will be impossible for railroads to operate in event of a strike, if the anti-injunction bill now pending before the United States Senate is passed, the presidents of railroads have prepared a memorial protesting against the enactment of a law which they say would put the property of the roads at the mercy of the strikers.

While the bill does not forbid injunctions, it has the same practical effect, as the proposed methods of procedure would prevent the issuing of such an order in time to be of any use to the roads in protecting their property. The bill, moreover, it is pointed out, practically provides immunity for those violating injunctions when issued. According to the railroad presidents, "it is an invitation to riot and promised immunity for crime."

The memorial is signed by the following railroad officials:

Darius Miller, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road; C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central; A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago & Great Western; B. A. Worthington, president of the Chicago & Alton; E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe; W. A. Gardner, president of the Chicago & Northwestern; H. U. Mudge, president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; B. L. Winchell, president of the St. Louis & San Francisco; F. A. Delano, co-receiver of the Wabash; H. G. Hetzler, president of the Chicago & Western Indiana; A. F. Banks, president of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; and W. H. Caniff, president of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis road.

FEDERAL GEOLOGIST FOR TECH
Prof. Waldemar Lindgren, chief geologist of the United States geological survey, will become head of the department of geology at the Institute of Technology this fall, succeeding Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., who is to become director of the Hawaiian Volcano observatory.

COLLEGE HEAD RESIGNS
DURHAM, N. H.—W. D. Gibbs, president of New Hampshire College, resigned his position to accept business opportunities elsewhere. His letter of resignation was published Friday. He had been at the head of the college nine years.

ROSEMAN IS PRAISED
James J. Quinn, Roseman of engine 31, a fireboat, was commended in general orders by Commissioner Cole at roll call last night for rescuing 12 persons at a fire in Endicott street, Monday.

BOSTON SOCIETY TO MEET
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Six hundred members of the Posters Association of the United States and Canada will meet here on July 9-11 in national convention. Many will be accompanied by their wives and the local entertainment committee expects at least 1000 visitors.

4000 ROSE PLANTS IN BLOOM
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—More than 4000 rose plants with 250 different varieties of roses in bloom are on display at the park board's rose garden at Bryant avenue, S and Forty-second street, near Lake Harriet. Thousands of people visit the gardens.

AUTOMOBILES

A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER has two cars, used very little, almost as good as new, which he will sell at a low figure and on easy terms of responsible parties. Drawer B. Fenway P. O., Boston, Mass.

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FOR SALE—Model D. 1909 5-passenger Maxwell touring car. \$450, \$225 down and the balance \$20 monthly. F. J. BRENNAN, 9 Arcadia Park, Somerville, Mass.

New England Auto List Year Book. All auto owners for 1912, 700 pp. and 4,000 in notes and the balance in installments. R. A. McNEILLY, 93 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Mitchell roadster in good running order; \$450, one-half down, balance easy terms. WALTER CLAPP, 22 Hobson St., Faneuil, Mass.

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CHICAGO—Declaring that it will be impossible for railroads to operate in event of a strike, if the anti-injunction bill now pending before the United States Senate is passed, the presidents of railroads have prepared a memorial protesting against the enactment of a law which they say would put the property of the roads at the mercy of the strikers.

While the bill does not forbid injunctions, it has the same practical effect, as the proposed methods of procedure would prevent the issuing of such an order in time to be of any use to the roads in protecting their property. The bill, moreover, it is pointed out, practically provides immunity for those violating injunctions when issued. According to the railroad presidents, "it is an invitation to riot and promised immunity for crime."

The memorial is signed by the following railroad officials:

Darius Miller, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road; C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central; A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago & Great Western; B. A. Worthington, president of the Chicago & Alton; E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe; W. A. Gardner, president of the Chicago & Northwestern; H. U. Mudge, president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; B. L. Winchell, president of the St. Louis & San Francisco; F. A. Delano, co-receiver of the Wabash; H. G. Hetzler, president of the Chicago & Western Indiana; A. F. Banks, president of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; and W. H. Caniff, president of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis road.

FEDERAL GEOLOGIST FOR TECH
Prof. Waldemar Lindgren, chief geologist of the United States geological survey, will become head of the department of geology at the Institute of Technology this fall, succeeding Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., who is to become director of the Hawaiian Volcano observatory.

COLLEGE HEAD RESIGNS
DURHAM, N. H.—W. D. Gibbs, president of New Hampshire College, resigned his position to accept business opportunities elsewhere. His letter of resignation was published Friday. He had been at the head of the college nine years.

ROSEMAN IS PRAISED
James J. Quinn, Roseman of engine 31, a fireboat, was commended in general orders by Commissioner Cole at roll call last night for rescuing 12 persons at a fire in Endicott street, Monday.

BOSTON SOCIETY TO MEET
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Six hundred members of the Posters Association of the United States and Canada will meet here on July 9-11 in national convention. Many will be accompanied by their wives and the local entertainment committee expects at least 1000 visitors.

4000 ROSE PLANTS IN BLOOM
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—More than 4000 rose plants with 250 different varieties of roses in bloom are on display at the park board's rose garden at Bryant avenue, S and Forty-second street, near Lake Harriet. Thousands of people visit the gardens.

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RURAL CREDIT TO BE STUDIED ABROAD BY AMERICAN EXPERTS

WASHINGTON—Acceptances to membership on the commission of the Southern Commercial Congress, which will go abroad next May to study European systems of agricultural finance, were received today by Dr. C. J. Owens, managing director of the congress, from the following named representative business men in various states: Raymond A. Pearson, Albany, N. Y.; J. C. Caldwell, Lakeland, Minn.; T. Harvey Ferris, Utica, N. Y.; William B. Hatch, Ypsilanti, Mich.; and Edwin Chamberlain, San Antonio, Tex. The president of the College of Agriculture of Florida writes that a member of the faculty of this institution will be detailed to serve on the commission.

The commission, which will be national in scope, will undertake what is regarded as one of the most important investigations of the kind ever projected in this country, for it will bring back information regarding rural credit systems suited to conditions in the United States. The delegation is the outgrowth of a conference participated in by representatives of 27 states at the fourth annual convention of the southern commercial congress held recently in Nashville, Tenn. David Lubin, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, directed this conference, at which was considered the question of European systems of rural credit and the necessity for a new system of rural credits in the United States.

When the southern commercial congress commission goes abroad next May it will meet Mr. Lubin in Rome, and he will accompany it on its European tour. After the commission returns to this country it will make a report to the fifth annual convention of the southern commercial congress, which is to be held in Mobile, Ala., on the date of the opening of the Panama canal in 1913.

Dr. Owens received from Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador to France, a letter regarding this movement, saying: "I have made a cursory investigation of this subject and have been speaking on it from time to time the last three or four years. Last year I made some investigations which I am continuing here, at the request of the department of state, and as a result of all this, I have arrived at the firm conviction that the establishment of rural

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credit system or systems is an imperative need; there is nothing so important today before the American people, in my opinion—not even excepting the currency reform—and it is my desire, therefore, to in some way assist in the establishment of a sound economic system in our country at the earliest possible date.

"Consequently, I shall most earnestly welcome your commission on its visit to Europe. I should be pleased to know your plans at an early date as possible, in order that I may be in Paris to receive you."

DENVER'S FIRST FIRE BELL WILL RING ON NEW COLONA CHURCH

MONTROSE, Colo.—Laying of the cornerstone of the new Methodist church at Colona a few days ago marks a new epoch in the history of the village 12 miles south of Montrose on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. The bell for the new church was the first fire bell in the city of Denver, and was used for years in that city to call the volunteer fire department and people to fires, says the Denver times.

After the bell had been discarded and was in some out-of-the-way shed for years—but while Colorado and Denver were yet in their infancy—it was decided to establish a new Methodist church in the booming mining camp of Ouray over 400 miles from Denver. This was in 1876 or 1877.

Officials of the Methodist church, including Bishop Cranston, appeared before the city council of Denver, and secured consent to give the discarded bell to the new Ouray church.

The bell was loaded upon a wagon drawn by oxen at Denver and transported to Ouray, requiring several weeks to ac-

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completing the journey, which was over rough mountain trails.

The bell was raised over the Ouray Methodist church with great ceremony, and was used to call the faithful members of the flock to worship for many years until the membership dwindled to such small numbers that the church was closed. Recently the old building was torn down and the historic bell was donated for the proposed edifice at Colona.

DUMP WHICH FRENCH LEFT AT CULEBRA IS STEAMSHOVELLED OUT

CULEBRA, C. Z.—In accordance with the policy of contending with slides in Culebra Cut by lightening the tops to reduce the pressure on the masses in motion, one steamshovel has been put to work near the west side of the present channel, between the villages of Cerro and Culebra, to remove an extensive dump made during the French excavation.

The grand total of canal excavation to June 1 was 170,930,045 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated 24,393,334 cubic yards, or less than one-eighth of the entire amount for the completed canal. The total for May was 2,506,016 cubic yards.

The double track trestle on the west breakwater at the Atlantic entrance to the canal reached on June 1 10,895 feet from land, leaving about 700 feet still to be constructed. Owing to long delays due to lack of piling the fill in the remaining part will be brought up to 15 feet, by dumping dredged rock from

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scows. A single track trestle will then be built for the remaining distance and Porto Bello armor rock dumped from it to five feet above sea level. At the end of May 800,838 cubic yards excavated by the steam shovels working in the quarries on Toro point had been dumped on the breakwater, 1,070,888 cubic yards had been dumped by dredges and 57,768 cubic yards of large rock from the Porto Bello quarry had been placed. This latter work is proceeding slowly on account of the lack of lidgetwood cars at Porto Bello. The equipment now in use at that point is all narrow gauge, which was used in furnishing crushed rock. It is expected that a number of lidgetwoods will be released in the central division and with one or two additional steam shovels the output at Porto Bello can be materially increased. The second of the two derrick barges, built at Cristobal dock especially for placing large rock on the breakwater, is practically completed.

At the present time, large rock is lifted from the transportation barges to a train of lidgetwood cars, by cranes, and then plowed off on the breakwater. The new derrick barge will be placed in commission as soon as the rock shipments are increased.

The first test of lock gate air chambers proved satisfactory. The lower part of each leaf of the lock gates is a water-tight air chamber, so that the leaf will be buoyed up by the surrounding water, reducing the weight on its hinges and making it easier to move. In order to keep from lifting when the gates are closed, the upper part has holes on the side toward the upper lock level to let water in and thus weight the leaf down.

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Furs Remodeled, Repaired, Re-dyed.

564 Washington St., Boston. Room 403.

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MOULDING
20 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ARTS
Sauer's
THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS
BY EVERY TEST

DRESSMAKERS

DRESSMAKER wants more customers; stylish, up-to-date work; moderate prices. Tel. B. B. 4545-W.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE

"I have here made only a nosegay of culled flowers."—Montaigne.

MADE IN AMERICA FROM FARINA'S RECIPE

For more than 100 years the JOHANN MARIA FARINA COLOGNE has been considered the standard. It has been for 18 years made in America from Farina's last original recipe dated 1826. It can be had at principal stores at about half the price of imported. A free sample, with prices of eleven different sizes, will be sent to Monitor readers upon request, accompanied by names of their nearby dealers.

M. H. MULLIN
9 W. 14th Street, New York City

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Largest Line of Custom Corsets in the World

BARCO-BONE

Used exclusively in
Barclay's
"Tailor-Made"
Corsets

A new corset furnished free is the Barclay guarantee if a stay should rust or break within one year from purchase date. Ladies invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Resident work.
Tel. 524-W. B. R.
MRS. A. E. GREENLEAF
Agents Wanted
313 Huntington Ave., Boston

MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP

LADIES' HATTER

59 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
UP ONE FLIGHT.

THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE

81 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.
Tel. Haymarket 3739.

Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

BIBLES

Regilded and rebound in Morocco, round corners, stiff covers or limp, \$2.00 and upward, according to size. Delivered to any address in U. S. Correspondence solicited.

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17 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.

SMALL PAMPHLETS

Bound in cloth, \$1 per volume, or in Full Morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, \$2 per volume. Delivered to any address in U. S. Correspondence solicited.

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CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. **WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE**, 349 Washington St., Boston.

Human Hair Goods

Switches, strictly first quality, from \$8 to \$40. Switches, second quality, from \$8 to \$10. Puffs from 25c to \$2 each. Transformations from \$2 to \$20 each. Pompadours from \$1.50 to \$10 each. Ladies' half and full wigs, gentlemen's wigs and toupees at reasonable prices. Mail orders solicited. **H. C. BERNER**, 149 Tremont St., Boston, Room 301, New Lawrence Bldg. Phone Oxford 1277-J.

The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal in. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agent plan.

MERRIMAN TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

WOMEN THE WORLD'S BEST BUYERS

WOMEN either buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion 12 cents a line;
2 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line;
26 to 52 insertions, at least three times a week, 9 cents a line;
53 to 104 insertions, at least three times a week, 8 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT in electrical engineering. Oklahoma A. M. church, first in electrical department and teach physics; salary \$100 per month for nine months, beginning September 1st. Good opportunity for growth and advancement. ARLINGTON, 100 Little, 409 Knobelock, Stillwater, Okla.

ATTENDANT (trained) in city; must have references; go to camp at No. 10, 10th St. for month. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ATTENDANT (night work), \$5 month; board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKER—Wanted, experienced, first-class, bread baker; a good job will be offered the right man. Inquire for Mr. Tabla in the upper store, GEO. C. SHAW CO., Portland, Me.

BAKER'S HELPER wanted at Clinton; \$15 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS, experienced, for mechanical, bookkeeping and billing work; permanent as well as substitute positions. Apply to Mr. ELLIOTT FISHER CO., 30 Federal st., Boston.

BOY with some experience in machine shop; wanted: Mechanic Arts graduate preferred; \$7 week to start. A. P. McCull, 100 38 Bingham st., Boston.

BOY—Wanted, an ambitious American boy to learn wholesale dry goods business. Address by mail in care of Mr. F. A. FOSTER & CO., 300 Summer st., Boston.

CARPENTERS (50) on contract for railroad, construction out of town; \$2-\$4. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTERS—trained, hardwood finish; must have tools; \$3-\$4. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTERS for U. S. government on concrete work; \$3.60 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARRIAGE BLACKSMITHS HELPER wanted at Hyde Park, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK (good at figures); \$9 week; in Watertown. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK AND BUTLER or married couple; wages \$20 to \$25; ref. of references; go to 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COMPOSITION (good work) at Framingham; \$16-\$18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN and job printer wanted; steady employment, good wages. THOMAS W. BURR PRINTING CO., Bangor, Me.

DIE SINKER, competent, wanted. F. E. WELLS & SON CO., Greenfield, Mass.

DOWEL MAKER, competent, wanted. Malden, \$10.00. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN—Ornamental iron draftsman wanted; must be thoroughly experienced; apply by letter only, giving experience and references. L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

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ENGINEER wanted, thoroughly experienced; \$18. B. Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

EXCHANGE—Good steel letter cutter, steady position. NOBLE & WESTROCK, Hartford, Conn.

EXPERIENCED CUTTER and pattern maker on waist and dresses. BOWDWIN MFG. CO., 61 Washington st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK in Cambridge; \$1 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK in Watertown, Mass.; American only; steady position; \$8 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK in Chelsea, 53 hours; \$7 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK at Medford; \$8.75. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FARMER (milk 4 cows), in Lexington, 120.00 month, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

FARM HAND (able to milk and mow), in Milton, \$20 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day, 10-12.

FARM HAND, in North, 100 month, board and room (1 horse, 3 cows). Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day, 10-12.

FARM HAND, in Burlington, \$25 month, board and room; must be able to milk. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day, 10-12.

FARM HAND (milk); \$25 month, board and room; in N. H. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, in Cambridge; \$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FISH CUTTERS wanted; permanent job. FERNALD & CO., 408 Maverick st., East Boston; 14 T. wharf, Boston.

Also tailor makers wanted. CONVERSE RIBBON CO., Edgeworth station, Malden, Mass.

GASIFIER wanted in Roxbury; \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HARDWARE PACKER wanted; good wages to experienced man. Apply to Mr. DECATUR & HOPKINS CO., cor. High and Pearl sts., Boston.

TANTROR—Caretaker and wife without children wanted; only all-round man; references need apply; permanent position; good pay. L. B. PECK, 18 Haviland st., Boston.

LYNETTE MACHINIST-OPERATOR wanted; state wages, speed, experience, reference. LEADER, Spencer, Mass.

MACHINISTS, all-round men, in Somerville, \$2.75 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINISTS, all-round men, in Lynn, 20.00 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE—Cook and second girl; wages \$20 to \$25; ref. of references; go to 37 Fayette st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

TEACHERS wanted, competent; man, piano; man, violin; woman, singing; woman, piano; for one of the largest and highest standard university conservatories in middle West; 200 music students, new conservatory building, 80 rooms, 2 concert halls; only thorough musicians desired; must have theoretical knowledge, teachers of good general education, reliable character, calm, cheerful; head of violin department, pianist and vocalist can increase income; 100 students for music; state salary demanded, number of hours teaching per week, and send photograph. Address by letter only, A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

TAILOR'S PRESSMAN, at Taunton; \$16. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TINSMITHS (10), at Lynn; 2744 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TURBET LATHES HANDS; 3244 hour; in W. Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

UPHOLSTERER for new out of city factory; must be thoroughly competent; good salary to right man. Apply by letter only, L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

WHEELWRIGHT, in Roxbury; \$18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WILLOW WORKERS and wood workers wanted; also cabinet makers and upholsterers; experienced, competent men; permanent, well-paid employment; factory some distance from Boston; address by letter only, L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN wanted—Student preferred; must be familiar with 2-cycle engines; will work on motor cars; must be capable of doing all-around work; references need apply. Address by letter only, L. A. LAMBERT, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

YOUNG MEN wanted to learn the whole hardware business; must have good education; quick and accurate with figures; 16 to 24 years old; must be capable of doing all-around work; opportunity for advancement; certain to capable young men. DECATUR & HOPKINS CO., cor. High and Pearl sts., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL MAID wanted in Cambridge; 2 people; food home; wage reliable help; Protestant; \$5 week. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

GIRL OR WOMAN wanted for light housework in summer home by small New England family; no fees charged. Address MRS. L. C. COLLINS, Ringville P. O., Mass.

HELPS HALL, GIRL, \$15 month, board and room, in Brighton hospital. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, woman to take full charge in family of two adults. MRS. M. J. CHADBOURNE, 27 Deering st., Reading, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, middle-aged woman as working housekeeper for family of two adults. Address MRS. M. J. CHADBOURNE, 27 Deering st., Reading, Mass.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SOUTHERN STATE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER—Position wanted by experienced bookkeeper; contractors' work preferred; references given. Address D. B. KNOWLTON, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

BOOKKEEPER OR BANKER; college education; 2 years experience with insurance companies. H. C. HARRISON, Grifton, N. C.

BOY (colored), reliable, wishes position as errand boy, work mornings and evenings; small wages with home and board; good school attendance. HOBART B. BROWN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

CARPENTER wishes position; will work on farm; strictly temperate. CHAS. J. MANAGER, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

GENERAL FARMER, with family, wants position as manager near large city; references. A. J. REYNOLDS, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

GRADUATE, with family, wants position as manager near large city; references. A. J. REYNOLDS, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT (25), married, wishes position; thorough knowledge of railway accounts; references. J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

SALESMAN wants position; road work; references. J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

STENOGRAPHER, 15 years' experience, wants position; references. J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

TEACHER—Experienced, first grade certificate; junior college education; would like to teach in any school. HENRY VAUGHAN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Refined, middle-aged woman wishes position as traveling companion for lady; would care for child. M. L. O'NEILL, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

COMPANION—Position as traveling companion. MISS E. N. DOFFMEYER, Steward, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

GOVERNNESS—Young woman of culture and education desires position as governess or companion. Apply by letter to M. L. O'NEILL, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

LADY with daughter, 15 years, wishes position; could assist professional in school. Chicago, able to fill responsible position. M. L. O'NEILL, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

MABERRY, Summerville, Tenn.

POSITION WANTED IN PRIVATE SECRETARIAT. Address Mrs. J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

BETHELLE, News Ferry, Va.

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT wanted; young man for a salary; office supply business; salary \$100.00 to \$150.00. Address: THE JOHN MEYER CO., 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

ASSISTANT in electrical engineering; experience in electrical engineering; references. J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

ASSISTANT in electrical engineering; experience in electrical engineering; references. J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

ASSISTANT in electrical engineering; experience in electrical engineering; references. J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

ASSISTANT in electrical engineering; experience in electrical engineering; references. J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

EMPLOYMENT wanted as office or city saleswoman. California. Texas. Address: MERRILL P. OULD, R. 1, Ash, box 29, Medina, Bellevue P. ash.

GARDENER, experienced in cultivating flowers, attending to lawns, caring for lawns, etc. wishes employment; references. Address JOHN F. MORGAN, State St., 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

HOUSE-ENTER wants position as house-keeper; first-class work; J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Position wanted to assist with household or take care of children. MISS ELSIE SOMMER, General Delivery, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

HOUSE-MOTHER—Position of responsibility is sought for unencumbered housewife; references. Address: M. L. O'NEILL, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

STENOGRAPHER would like position near Los Angeles; no experience. M. L. O'NEILL, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

YOUNG GIRL, normal graduate, desires position as governess during summer months; references. Address: M. L. O'NEILL, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

CANADA FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

CABINET MAKERS and upholsterers wanted. Apply to once, stating experience. Address: J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

CLERK'S GOODS CLERK—Must be first class; references. Address: J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

ENGLISH BOY, aged 14½, requires a good business home; good references. Address: J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 30 years' experience in mechanical engineering; references. Address: J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIATSHIP or to a position of responsibility; references. Address: J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

STENOGRAPHER, 15 years' experience, wishes position; references. J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT companion, attendant, etc. thoroughly domesticated; references. MISS HODGES, 1 Upper Hamilton St., 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

ATTENDANT or traveling companion; position wanted by elderly lady; knowledge of English and French; references. Address: J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

EMPLOYMENT wanted in Reading; by an elderly woman, formerly a governess in Constantinople. Address: MRS. FRANCES SARAH FOY, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

HOLIDAY TUTORSHIP or travel guide; references. Address: J. M. MENNEN, 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

LADY M. A. Glasgow, training, C. 1001 E. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

ALL give you information as to terms.

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Buying continues in all avenues of real estate and there seems to be a well-defined and balanced course for the effect. Investors are more in evidence when desirable offerings are made, and home-seekers are not so prone to delay action as was the practice some years ago. This had a tendency to congest the real estate business within a few months of each year. Now buyers and sellers appear willing to grant concessions more readily, they get together and amicable settlements are made promptly. Whether this is the result of the growing intelligence of expert brokers or the growing intelligence of fairness, progress of such necessity means a solid basis now and a good foundation for the future.

BROOKLINE CONVEYANCES

Henry W. Savage has sold for Benjamin Snider and John Druker of Boston the apartment house property, 50 Vernon street, Brookline, consisting of three suites of eight rooms and two baths each and a janitor's suite. The building is of brick and stone construction, and is one of Brookline's most desirable apartment house properties. The lot contains 6364 square feet of land, taxed for \$5000, the total assessment being \$25,000. The purchaser is Clarence E. Hay of Boston.

The same broker has sold for Ernest B. Dane a lot of land on the northerly side of Colchester street, Brookline, containing 10,672 square feet. This parcel is assessed as part of the estate at 42 Beach road on a valuation of approximately 80 cents per square foot, the price paid being in excess of the assessed value. Title passed to John C. Lathrop of Boston, who will erect on the land a house for his own occupancy in the near future.

CAMBRIDGE AND SOMERVILLE

T. H. Raymond has completed the sale of the property at 180 Chestnut street, Cambridge, comprising over 10,000 square feet of land and a single house, having an assessed valuation of \$7100. Florence H. Waller deeds to Robert G. Culhane who will occupy for a home.

Agnes H. Allen et al. have transferred title to the property 104 Cushing street, Cambridge, to Raphael Sabatino. The 18,480 square feet of land is assessed for \$2000 and the building for \$1400. T. H. Raymond was the broker in this transaction.

Through the same office the property at 602 Green street, Cambridge, has been sold to Walter H. Hackett by Elizabeth H. Houghton.

The same broker reports the sale of 170-172 Larch road, Cambridge, at Huron avenue, comprising a two-family house and 2960 square feet of land to James J. Grace, who buys for a home and income. The grantor was Amelia N. Hederstedt.

The new two-family house and 3942 square feet of land at 196 Larch road, Cambridge, are now in the possession of Joseph H. Milligan, title having been conveyed to him by August N. Hederstedt.

The same grantor has sold the property at 204 Larch road, Cambridge, to James A. Feeley.

The same broker also reports the following Somerville estates through his Somerville office:

The residential property at 6 Westwood road, Somerville, has been purchased by Ellen V. McGinn. The total assessed valuation is \$7700. Of this amount \$2000 is carried on the 7110 square feet of land. The grantor was Emma T. Nichols.

Alexander J. Austin is the new owner of the two-family house and 4250 square feet of land at 34 Ware street, Somerville, having recently acquired title to the same from Josephine T. Tuttle.

The estate 28-30 Burnside avenue, Somerville, has recently changed ownership and is now in the name of Patrick J. McEvoy. The 3260 square feet of land and two-family house have a total assessed valuation of \$4000. Michael Forrest et al. were the grantors.

The 2743 square feet of land and two-family house at 142 Washington street, Somerville, have been deeded to Cornelius T. Cronin by Gertrude B. Marshall.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

Henry W. Savage reports he has sold for Julia C. Wilson her former home 30 Lebanon street, Winchester, consisting of a frame house and 5331 feet of land, having a total assessment of \$3475, of which amount the land is valued at \$475. The purchaser was Lorence Woodson Woodside, wife of Capt. A. F. Woodside of the coast artillery. She bought for a home.

He also reports that final papers have gone to record for sale of an estate in Clinton street, Woburn, Mass., consisting of 11,000 square feet of land a house of 8 rooms and the usual outbuildings. Albert E. Converse, executor, conveyed to Mary E. King.

The same broker has passed final papers in the sale made by his office of a property situated in South Weymouth, Mass., on Randolph street. This consists of a 6-room house, poultry and other houses, together with one acre of land. L. M. Clark conveyed to Harry Trefz.

Henry W. Savage has sold an estate on Dunster Road, Jamaica Plain, consisting of a two and one-half story 2-family frame house and about 4000 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$7500, the land being rated at 35c per foot. Gladys M. F. Fillebrown of Boston, bought for a home and investment, taking title from Joseph T. Lyons.

SALE OF COUNTRY ESTATES

George W. Hall has sold for Emma Marsh her farm situated in Derry, N. H., on the East Derry road, consisting of 22 acres of land, large orchard, colonial style, 8-room house, large stocked barn, woodshed and ice house, to Isabella B. Slayter of Medford, Mass.; buys for a home.

He has also sold for the Mansfield Land Trust Company the well-known Bate farm, situated on the corner of Gilbert and Jewel streets, Mansfield, Mass., containing 50 acres of land, a good 10-room house, stable and poultry house, to Harry W. Sanborn, who will conduct a large poultry farm in south-eastern Massachusetts.

Henry W. Savage has sold the John Brown estate situated on Washington street, Norwell, Mass., consisting of 10 acres of land, cottage house, stable and poultry house. The purchaser is H. B. Walker.

PURCHASE OF LYNN ESTATE

The estate 20 King's Beach terrace, consisting of a modern dwelling of 14 rooms and lot having frontage of 60 feet containing about 6330 square feet belonging to Ralph H. Ensign of Simsbury, Conn., has been purchased by Patrick B. Maguire.

This sale was effected on private terms through the office of George W. Breed, item building, Lynn, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The firm of Legg & Hall has been virtually dissolved, and George W. Hall will continue the real estate and insurance business at the same address, 60 State street, Boston.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official record of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
John Sullivan et al. to Aaron Hoffman et al., Auburn st., d. s. \$1.
Annie M. Simpson to Horace H. Stevens, Bay State road, d. s. \$1.
Grace H. Stevens to Thompson S. Simpson, State road, d. s. \$1.
Rafaela Bevilacqua to Francesco Nuzzo, Franklin and Thacher sts., d. s. \$1.
David Sears et al. to Eugene N. Foss, Audubon road, Fullerton st. and B. & A. R. R., d. s. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Margaret McDermott et al. to Florence M. McLaughlin, d. s. \$1.

Frederick Brown to Mary A. Marks, Bolton st., d. s. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Annie Goldberg to Rose Goldberg, Porter st., w. s. \$1.

James H. Pickering to Joseph N. McDonald, Canada road, d. s. \$1.

Same to Joseph Shapiro, Saratoga st., d. s. \$1.

Same to Mary E. Fales, Saratoga st., d. s. \$1.

Same to Mary L. Bailey, Saratoga st., d. s. \$1.

Same to Annie G. Carey, Saratoga st., d. s. \$1.

Same to Margaret M. McMullen, Saratoga st., d. s. \$1.

ROXBURY

E. Wernmouth Savs. Bk., mtg. to E. Wernmouth Sav. Bk., Norfolk and Gerard sts., d. s. \$1.

Wolf Ames to Nettie Ames, Harold st., d. s. \$1.

Gottfried Lantier, d. s. to Sophie Riedel, Heath st., d. s. \$1.

Edith C. Cuddey to Lillian B. Butler, Waukebec and Wabeno sts., Waukebec st., d. s. \$1.

Koski Sigvald to Katie Cohen, Holborn pl., d. s. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Arthur H. Douce to Mary A. O'Connell, Draper st., d. s. \$1.

John E. Costello to William H. Smith, Sumner and Ethel sts., d. s. \$1.

John Chubb, mtg. to Harris Supperstein, Hanover st., d. s. \$1.

Joseph Brown to Henry P. Nawn, Stockton st., d. s. \$1.

Clara B. Miller to Annie T. Wolfson, Greenbury st., d. s. \$1.

Burkhardt Brewing Co. to Mary E. Costello, Greenbury st., d. s. \$1.

Minister to William H. Cozzens, Kilton st., w. s. \$1.

Annebell Snow to Lucy W. Burleigh, Sargent st., d. s. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

William E. Mammon to Ferdinand E. Kern, Goethe st., w. s. \$1.

John H. O'Rourke to Edward E. Dugan, Summit and Ethel sts., d. s. \$1.

Edward E. Dugan to Michael J. Crowley, Summit and Ethel sts., d. s. \$1.

Michael J. Crowley to Edward E. Dugan, Elizabeth st., d. s. \$1.

Elizabeth E. Spaulding et al. to Alice M. Wing, Clifton st., d. s. \$1.

Clifford Devereux to Louis Schwoerer, Washington and Grove sts., d. s. \$1.

Robert T. Fowler to Fred H. Trethewey, Rogers rd., d. s. \$1.

Owen F. Farley, Jr., to Bertha L. Smith, Berry and Brook sts., d. s. \$1.

CHARLESTON

Edwin L. Pillsbury to Louise T. Pillsbury, Mystic st., d. s. \$1.

Mary M. McDonald to George G. Donnelly, Post st., d. s. \$1.

William H. Hayes, d. s. to Harry W. Sawyer, Everett st., d. s. \$1.

Ellen Coyle to Sarah J. Coyle, Dorchester st., d. s. \$1.

HYDE PARK

Etta A. Jennings to Fred A. Thibault, Lincoln st., w. s. \$1.

CHELSEA

Charles B. Sanford to Jacob M. Albarian et al., Heard st., d. s. \$1.

WINTHROP

N. Plandiner Greenall to Grace E. Stewart, Rogers st. and proposed st., w. s. \$1.

D. Arthur Brown to Nellie Lipsie, River road and Thornton st., d. s. \$1.

COMMITTEE TO BUY BELFRY HILL

LExINGTON, Mass.—Ed. A. Bayley, moderator, has appointed this committee to negotiate the purchase of Belfry Hill to preserve the Old Belfry tower; Alonzo E. Locke, president of the Lexington Historical Society; Frank D. Peirce, chairman of the selectmen; and Henry S. Raymond.

BOYS WIN SILVER CUPS

LExINGTON, Mass.—Lexington's Athletic Association has presented silver cups to these boys for winning the most points in the track meet on July 4: Senior, Charles Watt; intermediate, Ralph Currier; junior, George Day.

NEWTON CHILDREN TO BE INSTRUCTED IN ART OF PLAYING

NEWTON, Mass.—Supervised recreation will begin on Monday at the 11 playgrounds of the city under the direction of the new playground commission, with headquarters at city hall.

Boys will be coached by directors in baseball, football, and the boys and girls in tennis, and children in drills, imaginative plays, folk dancing, quiet games and occupations play.

Stearns school, Nonantum—R. C. Barry, master in charge of boys. Miss Rachael Nason, in charge of girls and children. Miss Martha T. Rice, assistant. West Newton common—P. W. Waldron, master in charge of boys and men. Miss Flora M. Hale, in charge of girls and children.

Cabot Park—Vincent Stuart, assistant master in charge of boys. Newton Upper Falls—C. M. MacVicar, master in charge of boys and men. Miss Margaret Harding, in charge of girls and children.

Waban—If the number of children will warrant it, the instructor of the Newton Upper Falls playground will give instruction two days a week on the Waban grounds.

Newton Lower Falls—Robert J. Sisk, master in charge of boys and men; Miss Lucy Fiske Cooley, in charge of girls and children.

Auburndale—The directors of the Newton Lower Falls playground will devote alternating days, two days per week, to the Auburndale playgrounds.

The hours for supervised play are from 9 to 11:30 a. m., and from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m., every day except Saturdays and Sundays.

WESTWOOD SCHOOL TEACHERS NAMED

WESTWOOD, Mass.—The school committee has made these appointments of teachers in the public schools for the year beginning in September:

Principal of the Colburn school, Frederick E. Cargill, a graduate of the Bridgewater normal school; grade teachers of the Colburn school, the Misses Marion H. Fisher, Florence A. Baker and Florence Camp; principal of the Linsington school, Eustace L. Chase, a graduate of the Bridgewater normal school; teachers at the Linsington school, the Misses Josephine L. Keelan and Alice E. Wentworth; assistants to principals and director of manual arts, Miss Elfrida V. Callister, a graduate of the Massachusetts normal art school, and supervisor of music, Miss Carrie Belle E. Thayer.

LORIMER CASE NEARING AN END

WASHINGTON—Entering on an unanimous consent agreement, the Senate takes up the Lorimer case today. Among members who are expected to speak on the case are Senators Lea, Kenyon, Dillingham, Meyers. In addition, Mr. Lorimer will speak at length in his own defense.

The test will come on a resolution declaring that he was not duly and legally elected and that his seat be declared vacant. But a majority is necessary to make the action operative. A recess will be taken from time to time until a conclusive vote is reached. It is believed this will come Tuesday or Wednesday.

CYCLOPLANE WINS TEST

NEW YORK—A Paris wireless telegraph message to the New York Times says that a cyclist-airman, Gabriel Poulain, won a prize of \$200 offered to the first cyclist to fly one meter at a height of four inches above the ground. In the presence of the Aero Club commissioner, at Châtillon, Poulain succeeded in clearing on a cycloplane two strings placed 3 feet 3 inches apart and four inches from the ground. He repeated the feat twice, covering a distance of 11 ft. 9 in. and the second time 10 ft. 9 in.

BIBLE STUDENTS MEET

GLEN ECHO, Md.—Four thousand delegates, representing all creeds, met here today to attend the general convention of the International Bible Students Association. The Rev. J. F. Rutherford of New York presided. "Pastor" Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle is president of the organization.

INDICTED ON LARCENY CHARGE

George F. Mooney was indicted today by the grand jury charged with larceny of about \$2000 from Josiah A. Brown, proprietor of the Hotel Blenheim. It was alleged that Mooney impersonated a police inspector and sent a messenger weekly to collect the money.

DURATION AIR RECORD MADE

NEW YORK—The German aviator, Johann Schirmer, has established a new world's record for duration in the air with four passengers. His machine remained aloft 33 minutes and 42 seconds, says a Leipzig message to the New York Herald.

MAYOR FRENCH TO RUN AGAIN

Announcement is made today by Mayor French of Melrose that he will be a candidate for reelection.

SHIPPING NEWS

The British steamer Hyperion, Captain Way, arrived today from Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario, two days ahead of her schedule. She brought five cases ostrich feathers, four cases vulture feathers, 4700 bags fertilizer, 90,000 hides and 1000 bales of wool. Two thirds of the cargo is for Boston, the rest for New York.

The Danish steamer Arkansas, which was to sail for Hamburg and Copenhagen last evening, tied up again at her dock when all was ready on discovering that seven firemen had deserted. New help was obtained today and the steamer left for Tampa to load a cargo of phosphate rock for Hamburg.

The largest cargo of nitrate of soda, 7600 tons, was brought in today by the British steamer Anglo-Columbian, Captain Westcott, one day ahead of schedule from Calcutta, Queque and Talca. This was a dull day at T wharf and there were no sales owing to a slack market. The Galata brought in 3000 pounds haddock, 10,500 pounds cod, 500 pounds pollock, 500 pounds eusk, 400 pounds halibut. The Mildred J brought in 54 swordfish. Forty barrels of tinker mackerel arrived from the Nahant trap.

Bound from Glasgow to this port, with 50 cabin and 103 steerage passengers, the Allan line steamer Numidian was reported by wireless as being 140 miles south of Sable island at noon Friday.

Steamship Canadian, Captain Bullock, of the Leyland line will sail this afternoon for Liverpool. She is booked to her limit of 96 passengers, mostly westerners. Judge James P. Parmenter of the municipal court will be among the passengers. Others will be Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Holmes of Middleboro, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Burrage of Togus, Me., and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smithers of Olneyville, R. I.

On the way from Glasgow and Moville the Allen line steamer Numidian is not expected to reach here until Monday. Captain Hall sent a wireless message giving the position of the vessel as 180 miles northeast of Cape Race at noon Thursday. The Numidian is bringing 50 second and 103 steerage passengers.

CONCERTS GIVEN IN PARK SYSTEM ARE SCHEDULED

Band concerts scheduled at the various recreation places in the metropolitan park system for the season are as follows:

Revere beach, afternoons 3 to 5 o'clock, and evenings 8 to 10 o'clock, except Mondays to Sept. 1, Perkins Boston Concert band.

Nahant beach bath house, Friday afternoons 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock and evenings 8 to 10 o'clock, Lurvey's Lyric Cadet band.

Nantasket beach, afternoons 3 to 5 o'clock and evenings 7 to 9 o'clock, except Mondays to Sept. 1, Carter's band.

Other concerts: Foot of Great Blue hill, Milton, Sunday afternoons 4 o'clock, Commonwealth band, Post 68 G. A. R. band and Stiles' Eighth Regiment band; Broadway park, Somerville, Tuesday evenings 7:30 o'clock, Fifth Regiment band, First Coast Artillery band, First Corps Cadet band and Waltham Watch Company band.

Pellmere park, Malden, Sunday afternoons, 4 o'clock, Waltham Watch Company band, First Corps Cadet band, Stiles' Eighth Regiment band, Fifth Regiment band.

Manchester field, Winchester, Saturday afternoons, 3:30 o'clock, Woburn Brass band and Calderwood's concert band.

Boston Embankment, near foot of Chestnut street, Monday evenings, 7:30 o'clock, Waltham Watch Company band, Ninth Infantry band, First Coast Artillery band, Fifth Regiment band, Stiles' Eighth Regiment band, First Corps Cadet band, Naval Brigade band. Saturday, Oct. 12, Ninth Infantry band.

Speedway, Brighton, Monday evenings, 7:30 o'clock, Ninth Infantry band, Marsh's band and orchestra, Waltham Watch Company band.

Fox Island, Waltham, Sunday afternoons, 3:30 o'clock, Fifth Regiment band, Stiles' Eighth Regiment band, Waltham Watch Company band, Post 68 G. A. R. band.

BILL FOR TWO WARSHIPS IS PASSED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON—Carrying \$133,600,674 and a two battleship provision, the naval appropriation bill was passed by the Senate Friday, and it now goes to conference with the House on the naval increase program and other Senate amendments.

Senator Johnston of Alabama proposed a substitute provision for one battleship and gave notice that he would propose, when the Panama canal administration is considered, to deny the use of the canal to all nations which do not agree to build only one battleship a year. The one battleship provision was rejected, 12 to 43. Senators Bacon, Fletcher, Johnston,

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Hyperia (Br), Way, Montevideo.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Melrose, Frostad, Norfolk.
Tug Irvington, Farnham, Perth Amboy, with bgs 790, 792 and 791.
Tug Mary F. Scully, Gegg, Portsmouth, N. H., with bge E. B. Sutton, for Hampton Roads.
Tug Chas. T. Gallagher, Guilmet, Rockport, Mass.
Tug F. C. Hersey, Hopkins, Beverly, tug bgs No. 6, for Baltimore.
Schr Ralph M. Hayward, French, Shutes, N. S.
Schr Gracie J. arrived yesterday and went up through Warren bridge.

Cleared
Str Halifax (Br), Ellis, Halifax, N. S.; Hawkesbury, C. B. Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Chippewa, Maguire, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville.
Str Powhatan, Ryan, Norfolk.
Str Greelan, Briggs, Philadelphia.
Str Massachusetts, Colbeth, New York.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor.
Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland.
Str Sandon Hall (Br), Rowlands, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK, July 6.—Arrd strs Ikara, Buenos Aires; Narungansett, London; Cedric, Liverpool; Lampasas, Calveston; El Mundo, Onondaga, Brunswick, Pa. in City island, tr Bunker Hill, Boston for New York; tug F. E. Ives, tug three bgs.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BANGOR, July 5.—Arrd, tug Carlisle, Philadelphia, tug bgs Herndon and Bear Ridge, and left on return to call at Portland for bgs. Robeson and Rutherford and Providence for tug Clay.

ROCKLAND, July 6.—Arrd, str Cambleston, for Bangor, and proceeded.

NORFOLK, July 5.—Sld, str Howard, Boston.

LYNN, July 5.—Arrd Wiconisco, Philadelphia.

BEVERLY, July 5.—Arrd bge Henry Clay, Philadelphia.

PORTSMOUTH, July 5.—Arrd, tug Gettysburg, Philadelphia, tug bgs Eagle Hill, cig at Salem for bge Marion, and Marine for bgs Popson and Franklin.

BAITMORE, July 5.—Arrd strs Cairndon, New York; Mama Hata; Ossabaw, Sabine; Essex, Providence.

Sld strs Cretan, Jacksonville via Savannah; Matilda Weems, Georgetown, S. C., and Charleston, S. C.

BEAUFORT, N. C., July 5.—Arrd at Cape Lookout cove for a harbor, schr Wm. T. Parker, Howard, Newbern for New York.

BRIDGEPORT, July 5.—Arrd strss Elma, St. John, N. B.; St. Anthony, Nova Scotia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5.—Sld str Huron, Jacksonville; schr Collins W. Walton, Philadelphia.

CAPE HENRY, July 5.—Pd in str Brandenburg, Bremen for Baltimore.

NEWPORT NEWS for Rotterdam; tug John F. Lewis, with two bgs.

GRAND TRUNK'S NEW TRAINS HERE

Finished in Mexican mahogany and decorated with leaded, colored glass windows, cooled by electric fans, lighted by electricity and fitted with dust-proof screen doors and six-wheel trucks the new trains of the Grand Trunk System from Montreal over the Central Vermont are coming here. The train is styled the "New England States Limited." It leaves the North station and leaves Montreal every morning with baggage, mail, dining and Pullman sleeping cars and tourist coaches.

These two trains have just been received from the shops of the American Car and Foundry company at St. Charles, Mo.

PHONE GIRLS TO GIVE OUT NEWS

The time set for announcing the result of the election held by members of the union among girl operators of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which was held yesterday, is next Friday.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings
EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg, July 6
Columbia, for Glasgow, July 6
*Martha Washington, for Naples-Genoa, July 6

Sailings from Glasgow
Caledonia, for New York, July 6
*Bellevue, for New York, July 6
*Vanderland, for Dover-Antwerp, July 6
*Philadelphia, for Southampton, July 6
*Olympic, for Southampton, July 6
*Moltke, for Naples-Genoa, July 6
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, July 6

Sailings from Rotterdam
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam, July 6
*France, for Havre, July 6
*Madonna, for Naples-Genoa, July 6
*Cedric, for Liverpool, July 6
*America, for Hamburg, July 6
*Moltke, for Southampton, July 6
*St. Louis, for Southampton, July 6
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, July 6

Sailings from Hamburg
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam, July 6
*France, for Havre, July 6
*Madonna, for Naples-Genoa, July 6
*Cedric, for Liverpool, July 6
*America, for Hamburg, July 6
*Moltke, for

Stock Market Closes Quiet and Rather Firm

LITTLE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN SECURITIES

Business on the Exchanges Is Narrow and Outside Buying Small—Professionals Not Heavy Traders

LONDON VERY QUIET

It had been expected that public participation in the securities markets would be considerably increased after the political parties had held their conventions, but there has been little improvement in this direction. The New York market this week has been quiet, dull and heavy.

The crops more than politics will be the controlling influence for the remainder of this month at least. The crop news has been good, but security prices have not reflected the improved condition. Traders seem inclined to wait until something decisive is known about the harvest. They consider this the month of crop scares and are disposed to take no risks. Trade reports are favorable and there is nothing in sight to cause apprehension of any kind. Opening prices in New York were fractionally higher than last night's closing, but the movement was small and the market narrow. Westinghouse Electric was disposed to sell off. Amalgamated Copper and American Smelting were fairly strong. The general tone was firm at the end of the first half hour. Local copper stocks were somewhat heavy at the opening of the Boston market.

General Electric opened up 1/4 at 170 and advanced 1 1/2 further before midday. Westinghouse recovered its early loss. It opened off 1/4 at 76, declined to 75 1/2, and then sold well above 77.

Amalgamated Copper opened up 1/2 at 82 1/2 and advanced about 83. American Smelting opened unchanged at 83 1/2 and advanced nearly a point. The Southern Railway issues were in demand, common and preferred each advancing about a point. Reading opened off 1/2 at 164 1/2 and rose more than a point.

Isle Royale was a feature of the local market. It opened unchanged at 34 and rose to 35 1/2 before easing off. There was considerable trading in the stock. Calumet & Hecla opened unchanged at 59 1/2 and moved up 5 points. The rest of the local list was featureless.

LONDON—Today's attendance at the stock exchange was one of the smallest on record, the great exodus from the city being due to the regatta at Henley. The weather was brilliant, and this, coupled with the fact that the King and Queen were present, attracted an enormous crowd.

Consols suffered a further setback, touching a new low record.

In home railway department there was a feeling of dejection, especially in London undergrounds.

American railway shares were quiet at a shade above parity, but Canadian Pacific showed a disposition to sag.

Coppers were weak on selling by Paris. Rio Tinto fell 3/4 to 78 1/2. There was a steady tone in the rubber group.

Continental Bourses quiet.

COMPROMISE MAY SETTLE TROUBLE

A compromise between minority stockholders of Wheeling & Lake Erie, represented by Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and the control lodged with a New York trust company in behalf of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Terminal Company, would not surprise interested who have closely followed proceedings.

No plan has ever been submitted to take this property from the court's hands, although it has been more than paying its board for some time past. Its operating revenue for the fiscal year ended in December 1911 has run considerably ahead of the 1911 figures.

When the Terminal Company bondholders some months ago were preparing their plan for reorganization they had in mind a \$25 assessment on Wheeling's stock. That idea has since been abandoned and the road will probably be given an opportunity to readjust its own affairs. This will be done through a new bond issue and not by stock assessment if the contending minority shareholders have a voice in the matter.

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for day and week compared with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$33,550,241	\$30,257,702
For week (five days)	1,765,085	2,575,090
Exchanges	172,258,430	150,180,670
For week (five days)	9,500,439	8,980,245

The United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$145,104.

BITUMINOUS COAL CARS SCARCE
PHILADELPHIA—Bituminous coal operators still report a scarcity of cars in central Pennsylvania, which is somewhat restricting mining. As the bituminous market is very dull and the demand is light, lack of cars has little influence.

MARTELL'S LEDGER OPENS BY TOUCHING THE BUTTON
189 Devonshire St.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am. Can.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am. Ice	27	27	27	27
Am. Locomotive	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am. Smelting	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Am. Sugar	130	130	130	130
Am. T. & T.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Am. Tobacco	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Atchafalpa	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atchafalpa	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Baldwin Loco	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
B. & O.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chas. & O.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Ch. & Gt. West. P.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chino	32	32	32	32
Ch. M. & St. P.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Col. Fuel	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Col. Products	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Del. & Hudson	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Denver	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Denver P.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Erie	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gen. Electric	170	170	170	170
Gen. Motors	31	31	31	31
Gr. Nor. Ore.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Guggenheim Ex. Co.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Harvester	121	121	121	121
Inter-Met.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Inter-Met. P.	60	60	60	60
Int. Paper	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
M. & E. Ex. Co.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kan. City S. Co.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Lehigh Valley	168	168	168	168
L. & N.	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Miami	28	28	28	28
Mex. Petroleum Co.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
M. St. F. & E. Co.	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Nevada Cons. Corp.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Nat. Biscuit Co.	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
N. Y. Central	117	117	117	117
Nat. Enameling	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Nat. Lead	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
N. B. of Mex. P.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Norfolk & Western	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Northern Pacific	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Ontario & Western	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pacific Mail	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Peoples Gas	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Pittsburgh	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pittsburgh C.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Ray Cons. Copper	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Refrigerator	24	24	24	24
Refrigerator	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Scars Reebok	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Southern Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Southern Railway	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southern Ry. P.	76	76	76	76
St. L. & W. P.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 1st P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 2d P.	37	37	37	37
St. Louis & O.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Tennessee	43	43	43	43
Texas Company	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Third Avenue	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W. P.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Union Pacific	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Union Pacific P.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U. S. Realty & C.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
U. S. Rubber	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st P.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
U. S. Steel	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
U. S. Steel P.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
U. S. Steel 2d P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 3d P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 4th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 5th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 6th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 7th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 8th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 9th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 10th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 11th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 12th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 13th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 14th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 15th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 16th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 17th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 18th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 19th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 20th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 21st P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 22nd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 23rd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 24th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 25th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 26th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 27th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 28th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 29th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 30th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 31st P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 32nd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 33rd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 34th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 35th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 36th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 37th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 38th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 39th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 40th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 41st P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 42nd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 43rd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 44th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 45th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 46th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 47th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 48th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 49th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 50th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 51st P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 52nd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 53rd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 54th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 55th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 56th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 57th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 58th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 59th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 60th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 61st P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 62nd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 63rd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 64th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 65th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 66th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 67th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 68th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 69th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 70th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 71st P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 72nd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 73rd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 74th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 75th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 76th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 77th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 78th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 79th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 80th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 81st P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 82nd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 83rd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 84th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 85th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 86th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 87th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 88th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 89th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 90th P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 91st P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Steel 92nd P.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

SPECULATIVE POSITION OF NORFOLK CONVERTIBLE FOURS

Not Regarded as Especially Attractive as Immediate Income Producer but Investors Hoped to Make Profit When Bonds Turned Into Stock

NEW YORK—With record-breaking midyear dividend and interest disbursements at hand, bond values are being earnestly studied by two distinct types of investors, one thinking first and last of safety and the other being willing to combine a degree of speculation with safety. In the last-named class Norfolk & Western's convertible 4s belong. As an immediate income producer these bonds are not especially attractive, for the yield around present prices is only a fraction over 3 per cent. The advance of five points which has taken place in Norfolk & Western's convertible 4s since February last, however, has not been based on hopes of an immediate satisfactory income return. Investors who bought these bonds figured that if prices of securities in general should decline because of politics, crop failures or for any other reason, the decline in Norfolk & Western's convertible 4s would be comparatively small, whereas, under anything like favorable conditions, a handsome profit might be made by converting the bonds into common stock at par.

As to the belief that Norfolk & Western convertible 4s would get off comparatively easy in the event of a declining market, during the eight weeks of violent liquidation that began last July, never once did the price of the bonds in question get as low as par. As for the feeling that Norfolk & Western's common stock would advance under favorable political, crop and general business conditions, that feeling can be explained in part by the following stock market and dividend record of those shares for the past decade:

showed \$31,600,800, while the one for 1911 issued a few months ago showed \$32,484,000. At the average price of the past three years Pennsylvania's holdings of Norfolk & Western common represents an investment of \$22,000,000. With the dividend rate at 6 per cent, the annual return on the money invested is over 8 per cent.

GOES TO FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Directors of the First National Bank have elected as a vice-president Bernard W. Trafford, who since leaving Harvard 19 years ago has been continuously in the employ of the American Telephone & Telegraph company and its allied interests. Mr. Trafford has been connected with all branches of the telephone business and has managed Bell properties in the East, South and West.

To enter the banking business Mr. Trafford resigns as commercial vice-president of the central group of Bell Telephone companies, operating in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, with headquarters at Chicago.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Current Boston wholesale market quotations follow:

Flour—Spring patents \$5.20 to \$5.25, winter patents \$5.40 to \$5.75, winter straight \$5.20 to \$5.50, Kansas \$5.65 to \$5.70, winter clear \$5.10 to \$5.30, spring clear, in job \$4.50 to \$5.

Milled—Spring bran \$25.75 to \$26.25, winter bran \$25.75 to \$26.50, red dog \$34, middlings \$28.50 to \$32, mixed feed \$28 to \$30.50, cottonseed meal \$31.50 to \$32.50.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow \$3.15, No. 3 yellow \$3.15, steamer yellow \$3.15, No. 2 yellow \$3.15 to \$3.35, yellow \$3.15 to \$3.35.

Straw—Oat, \$10 to \$11; rye \$18 to \$19. Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white \$5c, No. 2 clipped white \$6c, No. 3 clipped white \$7c, ship fancy 38 lbs \$9.50 to \$10, reg 38 lbs \$9 to \$10.

Butter—Northern creamery 28 to 28 1/2, western best 28 1/2 to 29.

Eggs—Fancy nearby hennessy 24 to 26, western best 24 to 25. Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.90 to \$3.00; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.90 to \$3.00; California small white, \$3.05 to \$3.10; yellow eyes best, \$2.85 to \$2.95; red kidneys, choice, \$2.90 to \$3.

Potatoes—Maine, Green Mountains, per 2 bu bag, \$2; new potatoes, per bbl, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sweet potatoes, North Carolina, per bbl crate, \$4.50 to \$5. Onions—Texas, 50c to \$1; Egyptian, per bag, \$1 to \$1.25; Spanish, per case, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Apples—Per bbl \$2.50 to \$7.

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.)

NEW YORK
July 5, 1912
Open High Low Last
July 11.62 11.62 11.61 11.61
August 11.62 11.62 11.61 11.61
October 11.62 11.62 11.61 11.61
December 11.62 11.62 11.61 11.61
January 11.62 11.62 11.61 11.61
March 11.62 11.62 11.61 11.61

RHODE ISLAND COAL

As receiver of Rhode Island Coal Company John I. Burnett has filed his third report in the United States district court. He states that from the \$50,000 received for property in Rhode Island, there is a balance of \$20,000, with all expenses incurred by the receiver met. The only remaining assets of the company are bills receivable of a face value of \$50,000 and some property in a coal yard in Boston. The Portsmouth Coal Company has offered the receiver \$25,000 for these assets, and he is inclined to accept it, under order from the court.

GENERAL ELECTRIC OF ENGLAND

LONDON—General Electric Company of England reports for year ended March 31 net income after charges \$508,000, an increase of \$72,000 over previous year. The ordinary dividend is increased from 5 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent, the highest since 1901-02. The works were fully employed during the year, and subsidiary companies trading abroad also did very well.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 61c; Mexican dollars 48c.

LONDON—Bar silver 28 1-16d. Money not quoted; discount rates short bills 2 1/2 @ 11-16 per cent, three months 2 1/2 @ 13-16 per cent.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY ISSUES ITS REPORT

Statement Shows Slightly Better Returns Than Last Year and Is Regarded as a Satisfactory One

NET EARNINGS GAIN

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has issued its annual report for the year ended May 31, 1912. The income account, including the operations of subsidiary companies, compares as follows:

	1912	1911
Net earnings	\$3,577,452	\$3,488,830
Div. and int. chg.	1,100,258	1,179,050
Net profits	\$2,477,194	\$2,309,780
Capital stock	748,750	748,750
Paid on pt. stock	300,000	300,000
Previous surplus	9,350,401	9,879,551
Total	12,576,345	12,128,081

After deducting \$1,282,356 for repairs and maintenance and setting aside \$729,939 to reserve for doubtful debts and cash discounts on accounts not yet settled, the net profit available for dividends is \$1,014,839. The amount available for dividends on \$27,984,400 common stock is \$10,654, or equal to 3.27 per cent, as compared with 3.11 per cent last year and 10.42 per cent in 1910.

The consolidated balance sheet of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and its subsidiary companies as of May 31, 1912, compares as follows:

	1912	1911
Real estate, plants, good will and other	\$49,123,094	\$1,090,805
Manufactured materials and supplies	9,921,390	2,331,290
Bills and accounts rec.	14,551,384	20,437,394
Notes and investments	39,996	25,067
Cash and cash equivalents	4,255,053	500,000
Insurance fund	30,000	30,000
Advance payments	628,958	32,426
Total	\$78,837,707	\$43,135,221
LIABILITIES		
Preferred stock	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Common stock	27,984,400	27,984,400
1st mort. 5% bond	14,000,000	2,700,000
Bills payable	5,518,978	4,638,500
Accounts payable	1,108,046	45,328
Drafts against consignments	347,610	204,721
Reserves	1,250,557	1,154,914
Surplus	4,451,914	101,513
Total	\$78,837,707	\$43,135,221

*Decrease.

BANK EXCHANGES ARE FAIRLY GOOD

Bank exchanges for the week made a fairly satisfactory comparison with those of a year ago, the total of all leading cities in the United States as reported to Dun's Review aggregating \$2,880,434,315, an increase over the corresponding week last year of 1.8 per cent. New York city reports a gain over 1911 of 0.4 per cent, but compared with the corresponding week two years ago, there is a loss of 8.8 per cent and owing to this marked contraction at the leading center, the total of all cities shows a falling off of 4.8 per cent.

Stock market operations, however, were much more active in 1910 than this year, and this fact probably accounts for the indifferent comparison by New York city.

Of the outside cities, nine report gain over last year and seven over 1910, while the total displays increase of 4.8 and 4.2 per cent respectively. Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Louisville and San Francisco make good gains over both years, apparently reflecting very active conditions at those centers, while Baltimore reports notable expansion and New Orleans a small increase as compared with a year ago.

The most notable feature in the statement is the extremely satisfactory comparison with both preceding years made by the cities in the central states. Cincinnati reporting gains of 8.1 and 11.2 per cent, Cleveland 30.5 and 2.3 per cent, and Chicago 14.7 and 10.6 per cent, respectively.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday fair; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight, except in eastern Maine. Eastern pressure area has increased in strength and extent. In the Dakotas the low pressure forced backward or northward. The pressure has fallen off Utah and Arizona. It continues high over the north Pacific coast. There has been slight rise in temperature in the Northeast and on the west coast. It is warmer in Colorado and Utah and cooler generally over the great plains. Showers have occurred.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. a. m. 70.12 noon 70.12 70.12

Average temperature yesterday, 70.19-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York 80 Portland, Me. 84

Buffalo 78 Albany 78

Saunderstown 78 Pittsburgh 86

Washington 88 Chicago 82

Philadelphia 80 Des Moines 74

Jacksonville 76 Denver 76

San Francisco 62 St. Louis 60

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:14 High water 3:36 a.m.; 4:07 p.m. Length of day 15:10

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 6)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Bristol, Tenn.—Anson King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker. Chicago—E. P. Carpenter of Guthrie. Carpenter & Telling, 100 Essex st. Chicago, Ill.—Harris Grunberg; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—J. A. Sommerer; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—J. M. Levie of Levie Shoe Co.; U. S. Cincinnati—C. Longini of Mann & Leach; Lenox. Cincinnati—Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe Co.; Cincinnati. Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinckley of Hinckley Shoe Co.; U. S. Grand Rapids—J. M. Patten; Lenox. Havana, Cuba—Frederico Canarte; U. S. Kansas City, Mo.—C. L. Forgrave of Forgrave Bros.; U. S. Indianapolis, Ind.—R. F. Geddes of Geddes Brothers Shoe Co.; 307 Lincoln st. Kansas City—G. C. and B. S. Elliott of E. B. Bros.; Atlantic house. Kansas City, Mo.—H. M. Wheeler of Wheeler-Sheridan Shoe Co.; Essex. Little Rock, Ark.—H. E. Blazer of Jones, Post & Co.; Essex. Little Rock, Ark.—A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S. Los Angeles—E. Phillips; Essex. Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Oley of Geo. D. White Shoe Co.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode and T. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Tonnaine. Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; U. S. Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Atlantic house. Memphis, Tenn.—W. M. Perkins of Bra Black Dry Goods Co.; U. S. Montgomery, Ala.—C. L. Levy. Levy, Wolf & Pitts; Lenox. Montreal, Can.—A. Myers; U. S. Nashville—Byrd and Edwin Murray of Murray, Dribell Shoe Co.; Lenox. New Orleans, La.—E. Levy of A. Swartz & Sons; Essex. New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of U. S. Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. L. Compta; U. S. Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGraw of Graham, Brummer Co.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; room 214, 207 East. Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince; 28 Lincoln st. Quebec, Can.—W. Richard; U. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Mills Shoe Co.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker. Salt Lake, Utah—A. Young of Zions Co-op. Salt Lake, Utah—A. Young of Zions Co-op. Savannah, Ga.—A. S. McDougall of C. A. Well Shoe Co.; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—J. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox. St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Williams of Williams Shoe Co.; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—H. M. Rogers of Rogers & Co.; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—A. Epstein of A. Epstein & Son; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—A. Pelen; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—G. E. Lane of E. Dittman Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis, Mo.—Freeman, Freedman, Shelby Shoe Company. St. Louis—C. L. Swartz and A. Hart of Westheimer. Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stillson. Kellogg Shoe Co.; Lincoln house, Swampscott. Youngstown, O.—W. E. Bates; U. S. Youngstown, O.—W. E. Bates of G. M. McKelvey & Co.; Adams.

HEAVY DIVIDEND PAYMENTS CAUSE NO DIFFICULTY

CHICAGO—In its monthly circular concerning business the National City bank of Chicago says among other things:

There has rarely been a year when the heavy July interest and dividend payments have been financed with so little difficulty by the banks of the East and West. This is all the more significant when it is remembered that such disbursements this month will foot up nearly \$200,000,000, a total which is wholly unprecedented in the financial history of the United States. A great portion of this fund will probably be reinvested during the next few weeks and there is reason to expect that, following the presidential campaign, a definite revival of activity in the investment markets will be seen. People are feeling much greater confidence about the future and in spite of the fact that the country has just passed through a preliminary canvass for the presidential nomination of unusual violence it may be said that the complications incident to the approaching campaign have not thus far interfered seriously with business developments.

On the contrary, it is becoming more evident every day that general business conditions are sound and that the whole country is doing really a very fair business. It is quite extraordinary that the excitement attending the national conventions has not led to more unsettlement than it has. At no time in recent years has there been such a serious strife for the nominations, rival candidates in both parties to secure the support of delegates. It has been clearly evident for some weeks, however, that the people of the country were in no mood to become seriously alarmed over politics. The experience of last year and the year before was such as to make business men see the necessity of getting down to business again and do all in their power to build up their own enterprises and prepare earnestly for better times. This movement has really become national in the sense that people everywhere are once more devoting themselves to business undertakings with a confidence that was absolutely lacking a year ago. This spirit means a great deal, and in the long run may be expected to work wonders in rehabilitating business enterprises and strengthening whatever weak spots exist. After the November elections are held it is safe to expect many industries which have not yet fully recovered from the depression of last year will be run over time in the effort to keep up with long deferred orders.

Much will depend, of course, upon the crops and the ease with which they are marketed. The indications at the moment are certainly reassuring, and promise that the country will have a total production this year that will compare very favorably with that of a year ago. This belief is based on the improvement recently shown in many districts where the crops were thought to have been injured by unfavorable weather conditions.

DIVIDENDS

The Union Insurance Company of Pittsburgh declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable forthwith to holders of record June 30.

Directors of the New Hampshire Electric railways, a voluntary association controlling various street railway properties in Haverhill, Amesbury and other northeastern Massachusetts territory, have just placed its \$3,399,500 preferred shares on a 4 per cent dividend basis by declaring a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 20.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Automatic Lighting	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Boston Edison	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Boston Edison	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Boston Edison	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Boston Edison	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Boston Edison	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Boston Edison	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Boston Edison	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Boston Edison	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Boston Edison	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4

BUMPER APPLE CROP

CHICAGO—Apple authorities estimate bearing acreage more than double that of last year, and indicated crop for shipment 60,000,000 barrels, or over double last year and a new record. Northern states promise bumper yield, while Pacific coast territory promises phenomenal crop.

ATCHISON EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Estimating conservatively, indications are that report of Atchison for fiscal year just ended will show earnings close to 8.25 per cent on the common stock. Earnings are figured on \$169,402,500 common stock outstanding March 31, 1912.

Increase the Interest on Your Money

You can do so with ABSOLUTE SAFETY by purchasing the bonds of this company. Its business is the acquisition of NEW YORK REAL ESTATE for the income from PERMANENT OWNERSHIP. The safety of principal and large profits therefrom are proven by a record of sixteen years of increasing prosperity. It offers:

6% GOLD BONDS 6.66% CONV BONDS

\$100 each. Issued upon receipt of amount or purchase on annual payments. Interest begins at once and payable semi-annually, by check. Term, 10 years.

Term 10 years. Exchangeable at maturity for stock and income bonds starting in the FULL PROFITS and ownership of the surplus.

Largest ratio of assets over liabilities of any Realty Co.

Your Security is \$5 in net Assets against every \$1 of bonds issued. Continuous interest and dividend record for 16 years. Before placing your funds, large or small, ask for Circular 8.

New York Realty Owners

ASSETS, \$3,500,000. Cap. & Surplus, \$2,500,000.

489 FIFTH AVENUE (near 42d st.), NEW YORK.

TO LESSEN THE EXPENSE OF RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

Greater Efficiency Is Afforded and Operating Charges Are Reduced but Initial Cost Is Heavy—Engineers Now Working Out Plan Which Promises Well

NEW YORK—Application of copper clad steel wire to high tension transmission and to electrification of steam roads is being worked out by engineers, with much promise of providing great increase in potentiality and less initial expense. Westinghouse engineers have made special study and have perfected plans for use of steel wire economically. These developments are in line with the trend of recent study on electrification of railroads. They are economies which reduce cost of delivering power to roads. By their inauguration any line can have economical energy from large central station plants. It is the means of linking the most modern power producing concerns to railroad lines by cheap delivery.

That electrification provides greater efficiency and reduces expenses is no longer a matter of discussion. At present the stumbling block is initial cost, which includes scrapping of steam equipment. Transmission of high tension energy for long distances from great central stations—hydro-electric if available, steam if necessary—offers to railroads contemplating electrification the most economical source of power possible. To transmit for such distance, however, to supply trains and to secure the greatest efficiency, the voltage must be high. Only this is the loss small enough to make long distance carrying feasible. Having perfected insulation for high voltage currents, the only limit to potentiality has arisen from loss into the air (known as the "corona") from the electric rays a wire will radiate under high pressure. This loss decreases in proportion to increase in diameter of the conductor; the larger the wire, the higher the voltage it will transmit without expensive escape of energy.

A 4.0 wire, about half an inch in diameter and the ordinary trolley size, will carry 110,000 volts economically. On this same wire at 105,000 volts, about the limit so far reached in this country, the loss would be too great for operation. So it is proposed to use a wire 8-10 of an inch in diameter on which the higher tension can be carried with no loss. As the 165,000 volt current will deliver 2 1/2 times as much energy as that of 110,000 volts the economy is apparent, provided first cost is not prohibitive. It is to obviate this that recent developments have been worked out.

It has been found that by using a copper clad steel wire 8-10 of an inch in diameter, in which no larger amount of copper is used, the cost per mile is no greater than for the solid copper half-inch wire, with amount of power increased 2 1/2 times. In addition there are collateral savings worth serious consideration. Tensile strength of steel wire covered is several times that of pure copper wire and the poles or iron masts can be placed correspondingly farther apart, greatly reducing cost per mile in construction and insulation. Such savings can easily be figured into dollars and cents.

Another application of steel wire to railroad service has been perfected in the Westinghouse installation on the New Haven, which, while it does not use a first cost, has proved very valuable in reduction of depreciation costs. A comparatively small copper contact wire—the wire from which the locomotives draw power by a running shoe—had been in use. Operation of this system was perfect, but at very high speeds wear and tear on the wire was heavy. Now a steel wire has been strung parallel to the copper, about an inch below it and clamped to it at frequent intervals. It furnishes all current necessary and depreciation is infinitesimal.

A 4.0 wire, about half an inch in diameter and the ordinary trolley size, will

BOSTON SUBURBAN BANK DIVIDENDS

The question of the payment of the \$10 in back dividends on Boston Suburban Electric Company's preferred stock is under consideration by the trustees and some formal action may be taken in the matter before the annual stockholders' meeting this fall.

There is now apparently nothing in the way to prevent the payments of these back dividends, as the needs of the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company were successfully financed this spring, when \$1,483,000 bonds were sold. Further than that the consolidation of the Lexington & Boston and Middlesex & Boston roads has been effected, earnings are large and there is a surplus of \$602,415, the largest in the history of the holding company.

The payment of the \$10 in back dividends would require \$323,870 in cash or the issue of 3238 shares of additional stock if payment is made in stock similar to the method of Massachusetts Electric Company, which paid up its \$17.75 a share in back dividends last Monday by a stock distribution.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC LISTED

There has been listed on the Boston Stock Exchange 33,197 additional shares of Massachusetts Electric Company's preferred representing the major portion of the 36,470 shares authorized at the annual meeting last December to be used in payment of the dividend arrears on preferred stock amounting to \$177.5 a share.

These new shares are being issued in exchange for warrants or for old stock now being deposited to be stamped back dividends paid.

The new preferred shares will receive the next dividend, payable Jan. 1 next. This will call for an additional payment of \$145,960 annually for preferred stock dividends. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the preferred dividend requirements were \$1,169,090.

STEEL PRICE ADVANCES

NEW YORK—Price for blue annealed steel has been advanced \$1 per ton from mills.

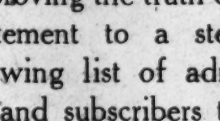
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PAWNBROKERS' GUILD IN CANTON SHOWING PATRIOTISM IN LOAN

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG—It is not often that business men allow sentiment to influence them in financial affairs, but a pleasing incident has happened at Canton which deserves a place in the history of the new republic.

When the Canton government was changed last year, the provincial assembly was faced with the by then no means easy task of finding money to meet the more urgent needs of the government. They succeeded in obtaining loans from the Canton Pawnbrokers' Guild and Charitable Institutions to the extent of "several tens of thousands of dollars," these loans to be repaid at 100 per cent. The Guild and the Institutions, however, not wishing to add to the burdens of the people, and seeing that the province is in great financial difficulty, have declined to make any profit from the public necessities, and have indicated that they will accept the principal advanced without any interest. This decision has met with prompt response, the provincial treasurer paying over the amount borrowed to the accommodating money lenders.

Incidents like this help to give the world a better opinion of the patriotism of the Chinese, especially the wealthy Chinese, though it has to be remembered that had it not been for the liberal financial aid received from the Chinese abroad, the revolution would not have been possible, and the government under the new regime would not have been carried on so long without the expected big foreign loans had not local Chinese come to the rescue repeatedly with funds.

CORNER IN SILVER MADE IN BOMBAY NOW DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India—Some interesting information has been furnished to the Times of India by Chumal Suria, the leading spirit in the Bombay silver group, with regard to the corner in silver made by the latter.

The group, it appears, was formed a year and a half ago, some 30 persons being concerned in it, and investments were made to the extent of Rs.30,000,000, Rs.20,000,000 more being afterwards available. Rs.20,000,000 of stock were disposed of gradually, and the remainder was sold quite recently, the profit on the whole transaction, after paying interest, being no less than Rs.2,500,000.

The stock disposed of is now distributed among about 100 stockholders, and according to Chumal Suria, all the means in Bombay on silver have now been paid off, the effect being that the shares of the Indian Specie Bank have risen from 52 to 66.

DRAMATISTS SEND PETITION TO KING AGAINST DELAY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The petition from dramatists and others in reference to the censorship of plays has now been forwarded to the home office for transmission to the King.

The petition draws attention to the fact that no steps have yet been taken to carry out the recommendations of the joint committee of Lords and Commons on censorship of 1909, to the appointing of the advisory board and to the great dissatisfaction which exists among dramatists and others with the administration of the censorship of plays.

The signatories include over 60 dramatists, representatives of literary circles, dramatic societies, dramatic critics and others immediately associated with the theater; there are besides musicians, artists, professors, members of Parliament, editors, authors and many more interested in the subject.

BLUE COAT BOYS HOLD SPEECH DAY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Christ hospital, or the Blue Coat school, as it is familiarly called, held its speech day recently. As in the time when the school stood in Newgate street, so ever since its removal 10 years ago to Horsham, the lord mayor accompanied by the sheriffs visited the school on Speech day. This year Sir Joseph Savory took the place of the lord mayor, and with Sheriff Hanson and Sheriff Biggs, attended Dr. Upcott, the headmaster, both in chapel and in Big school, where the prizes were given.

Nearly 500 guests as well as the members of the school council and the guardians went down by special train from London and there were many guests from Horsham and the neighborhood. A short service was first held in the school chapel at which the beautiful singing of the boys was specially noticeable. The "speeches" and the awarding of the prizes took place after luncheon in the school hall.

SOCIETIES AIMING TO CHEAPEN COAL WILL FEDERATE

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, Yorkshire—As a result of the recent high price of coal which prevailed during the strike, associations of workmen formed for the purpose of keeping the price of coal as low as possible, have multiplied. For some years such an association has existed at Staningley which works at a margin of 5 per cent over the price at the pit's mouth, and out of this it pays all expenses and has a balance of about £1000. The management is entirely in the hands of the workmen.

Since Easter of this year about a dozen such associations have been formed in the West Riding, with some thousands of members. It has now been decided to federate in order to combine in making contracts for coal at rates which will make it difficult for merchants to compete with them. These societies cannot be termed cooperative in the usual sense, as they do not pay dividends, and have no purpose but that of keeping down the price of coal.

LIBERAL IMPERIAL MEN STRONGER IN BRITISH MINISTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The removal of Lord Haldane to the lord chancellorship has resulted in a promotion in their department of the higher members in the civilian staff of the war office. Thus Colonel Seely, formerly under secretary, has become secretary of state for war, and H. J. Tennant, financial secretary, and brother-in-law of the prime minister, has become under secretary. The financial secretaryship, thus vacated, has been given to Harold Baker, M. P., who served for some time as private secretary to Lord Haldane, and is considered a young man of considerable promise.

The retirement of Lord Loreburn has removed a strong radical from the ministry, and the net effect of the recent changes is to weaken the radical element in the ministry, since Colonel Seely, Mr. Tennant, and Mr. Baker belong to the Liberal imperial school.

BI-LINGUAL TEST IN SOUTH AFRICA BRINGS PROTEST

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The inclusion in the bill providing for the organization of the union civil service of a clause making both English and Dutch qualifying subjects at the examination for promotion, called forth a strong protest from Sir Percy Fitzpatrick in the House of Assembly.

Sir Percy condemned the incorporation of this provision by the select committee which recently considered the bill, and pointed out that compulsory bilingualism was rejected by the national convention at the time of the framing of the union constitution. The relation between the two races had, he said, undoubtedly improved during the two years of union, and the proposal before the House could only result in creating unnecessary dissension.

EMPIRE VISITORS MADE WELCOME TO BRITISH HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Access to the House of Commons has now been granted by the speaker to all members of the Empire Parliamentary Association visiting London. This action is a step toward closer relations between the dominion Parliaments and Westminster.

It will facilitate the interchange of views and information and will make the affairs of the dominion more widely known to British members of Parliament. The permits will allow access to the members' lobby, the stranger's dining room and the terrace and also the special gallery.

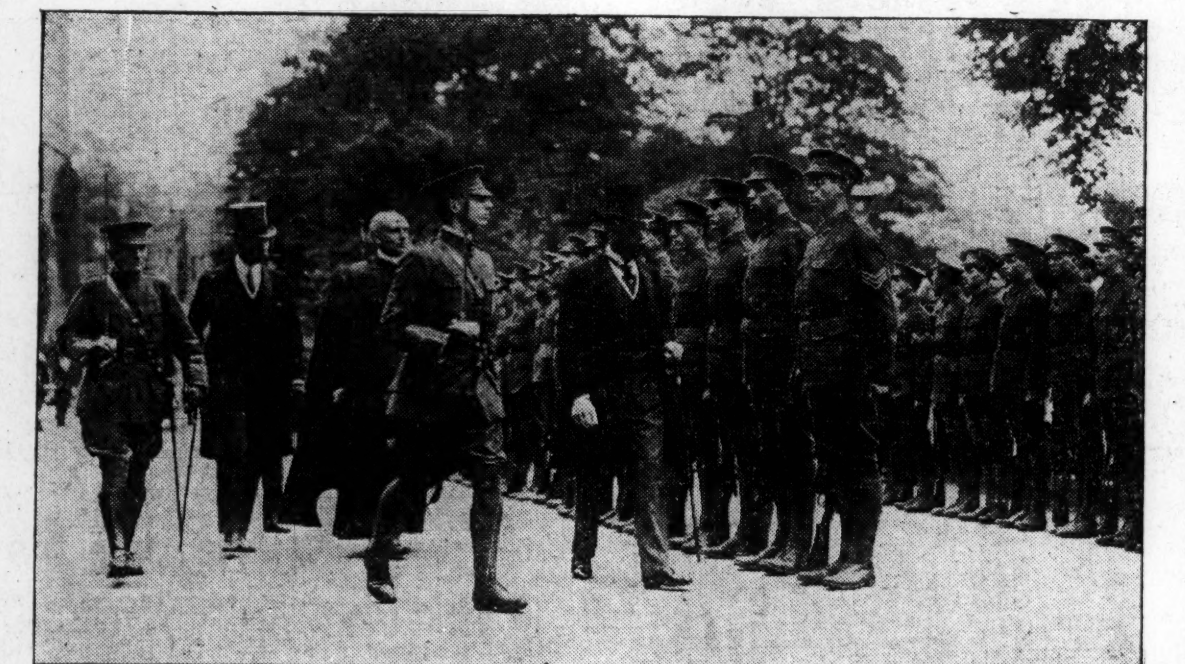
The idea of granting access to the House to members of the Empire Parliamentary Association was first discussed at a meeting of the executive committee presided over by Lord Grey and at which it was decided that the speaker should be approached with that end in view. The speaker's ready consent to the proposal of the association is but a return for the courtesy shown by the overseas Parliaments in according members of the home Parliament seats on the floor of their respective Houses.

PREPAYMENT BUS TO BE TRIED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—English omnibuses are to adopt the American system of "pay-as-you-enter," by which it is hoped to make for the greater comfort of passengers. An experimental omnibus has already been constructed for the London General Omnibus Company upon the special lines required by the system. How long it will be before the London county council tramways adopt the system remains to be seen.

VISIT OF SOVEREIGNS TO HARROW MAKES SPEECH DAY MEMORABLE



The inspection by the King of the guard of honor composed by the Harrow school contingent of the officers' training corps

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Speech day was held at Harrow school recently, and was rendered memorable by the first visit of the King and Queen, who, with Princess Mary, motored over from Windsor.

The Harrow school, contingent of the officers' training corps, helped line the streets, and formed the guard of honor. Out of a total of 500 boys, they reached the very creditable number of 340. Their majesties on their arrival were received by the headmaster and Mrs. Ford, Lord George Hamilton, chairman of the school governors, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

After the King had inspected the guard of honor, the royal party entered the school room, where the whole school and some 500 old Harrovians, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the secretary of state for India, the Marquess of Crewe, the secretary for war, Colonel Seely, and others, were assembled. The head boy, Butler, son and grandson of former headmasters of Harrow, then read a loyal address of welcome.

The King having thanked the school for their loyal address said he was certain that in the future, as in the past, men who owed to Harrow their early training will not be "the last nor the faintest" in the great work of governing and defending the empire. The Harrow school songs then followed, at some of which the King and Queen were both evidently amused; particularly by "Queen Elizabeth," which describes how she granted the charter to John Lyon, the founder. The following passage quoted their majesties smile:

"Marry, come up, says good Queen Bess, Draw it shorter and prose it less; Speeches are things we chiefly bless When once we have got them over."

At the close of the songs the King again addressed the school, expressing his delight at the singing and commending their contingent of the officers' training corps, concluding by requesting the chairman of the governors to grant an extra week's holiday.

After the head of the school had called for cheers for the King, the Queen and Princess Mary the royal visitors left the school room and after visiting the old school buildings, the chapel and the Vaughan library and walking through the terrace crowded with visitors, passed to the headmaster's garden, where they took tea. A little later on they left for Windsor amid renewed enthusiastic cheering from the boys and many other spectators.

ATLANTIC LINES TO BE INCREASED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An increase in the number of steamship lines which cross the Atlantic will soon take place. It is announced that from both Christiania and Stockholm services are contemplated to New York. At present emigrants from Norway and Sweden have to travel on Danish or German steamers, or have to cross to England to take passage either at Liverpool or Glasgow. The Portuguese government have laid a bill before Parliament providing for a new service between Lisbon and New York, the steamers to call at ports in the Azores as well as at Madeira.

CARS IN BELFAST ARE PROFITABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—The annual report of the Belfast Corporation Tramways shows that undertaking to be in a very prosperous condition; in fact the profits yielded enough to have allowed of the payment to the shareholders of an 18 per cent dividend. The general manager, however, has recommended the payment to the staff of a proportion of the net available profit each year, and as a matter of fact, a bonus amounting to £2800 has already been paid to the employees.

FRANCE IS NOT READY FOR AUTOMATIC RIFLE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Unusual importance has been attached to the discussion of this year's war budget in the chamber, owing to the new military law adopted in Germany whereby the German army forces will be raised on Oct. 1 next to 705,000 men, which is to remain the permanent strength of the German army.

M. Driant called attention to this fact and pointed out that Germany would be able to throw this force on France, on the morrow of a declaration of war, without even calling upon her reserve forces, whilst France had but 505,000 men available to oppose them. It has been stated, the speaker added, that the main strength of the French army lay in her reserve forces, but such evidently was not the opinion of the German minister.

While congratulating the present minister of war for all he had accomplished for the efficiency of the French army, M. Driant said that he saw no remedy but to revert to the three years' service system in place of the existing two years. A further proposal was made that, as they had not so many men as Germany, they should at least arm them more powerfully. While they had the most powerful artillery in the world, their rifles were of a very old model, some 26 years in fact, and M. Driant deemed it necessary to rearm the whole army with automatic rifles. It was estimated, however, by several speakers, including M. Messimy, the late minister of war, that the transforming of the rifles alone would cost no less than 800,000,000 francs.

M. Millerand, the minister of war, after dealing with several technical matters relating to mobilization and with the situation on the frontiers, said it was impossible to enlarge the term of service from two to three years. With regard to the cavalry and mounted artillery he thought something ought to be done to encourage the reenlistment of those who had served two years, in the way of offering inducements to extended service. They must also not overlook the possibility of utilizing the forces furnished by the colonial possessions in North Africa and recruitment in the naval forces should, he said, be strongly encouraged.

On the question of the improvement of weapons the minister said that he could not recommend the substitution of the present rifles by automatic rifles unless it became necessary through their adoption by other powers. The best results would be obtained, he said, by raising to perfection what they already had. In order to do this they were keeping in close touch with all the new scientific discoveries that applied to aviation, automobiles, telephones and electricity in its various applications, and it was his intention to make these readily available for all military purposes.

KEARNEY HIGH SPEED SYSTEM CHOSEN FOR MONTE CARLO LINE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—By the end of 1913 Nice will probably be connected with Monte Carlo by a high speed railway for which the concessions have already been granted and for which the equipments are now under construction in England. The termini will be at Place Massena in Nice and at Place du Casino in Monte Carlo. The distance to be covered is 11 miles, two underground and nine on the surface and the journey will take 20 minutes, as compared with the 35 minutes now occupied by steam railway express and the 75 minutes of the electric railway. The line after leaving the tunnel at either end will follow the contour of the country, calling at Cap d'Ail, Eze and Beaulieu.

Engineers will be interested in watching here the practicability of the Kearney system. In this system the cars run upon a single line and are maintained in a vertical position by an overhead rail or guide bar. Experimental tests of high speed traveling have been made in England and on the continent and a demonstration has actually been given in London by the Kearney High Speed Railway Company, but few systems have as yet entered upon the commercial stage.

Should this new line justify its promise of success it is probable that the system will be applied in the construction of the new lines required in London.

SIR BERKELEY MILNE TAKES POST

(Special to the Monitor)

MALTA—Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne has taken up his duties as commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. Admiral Sir Edmund Poe, the retiring admiral, before leaving, sent a message to the fleet expressing to all ranks his thanks for their loyal support and assistance, and wishing all the officers and men in the fleet success and happiness in the future.

MOTOR OMNIBUS DEVELOPMENT IS GREAT IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A great development of motor omnibus service is in process of taking place, and it will soon be possible to get from almost everywhere by motor omnibus in the London area. The London General Omnibus Company is putting 30 new omnibuses on the road every week, and almost every day new routes are being opened for the convenience of the public.

Five years ago 10 companies managed some 800 omnibuses per week. Today five companies manage 2000 omnibuses of which the London General runs on an average 1600-1650 per week. The company pays petrol tax alone per omnibus per annum of about £40. They will, however, still need to increase their omnibuses by 1700 to 4000 in order to cover the contemplated area.

SAVAGE LANDOR TELLS TRAVELS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Savage Landor, whose experiences as an explorer have from time to time roused a good deal of interest and some curiosity, gave a lecture at the Royal Institute on "Unknown Parts of South America."

Traveling by rail from Rio to the Arguagui he made his way in a north-westerly direction with a caravan of mules and horses through the Goyaz province. He then traversed the unknown parts of Metto Grosso and the province of Amazonas. From Manaus he passed over the Andes crossing the range up to a height of 16,000 feet and ending his journey at Lima in Peru.

VIEWS IN LONDON TO BE PRESERVED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The London county council indicates its intention of preserving from defilement the many picturesque views which may still be found in London.

A schedule specifies a number of the prospects in question: Hampstead Heath, Eaglesfield, Blackheath and the Ranger's house and garden, Bostall Heath and woods, Brockwell park, Primrose hill, Richmond park, Streatham Common, Hilly fields and Parliament hill. From all these sites beautiful and interesting views may be had overlooking hill and wood in many counties.

BISHOP OF LINCOLN READY TO YIELD TO DISESTABLISHMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Hicks, has declared himself ready to submit to disestablishment. He believed disestablishment and disendowment were two quite separate things, and a man might approve the one while resisting the other. Establishment places all matters of church government and policy far too completely under the direction of Parliament. It had almost destroyed all notion of church discipline, it was doubtful whether any reform of the church, such as the reform of convocation, could ever be affected while the church was established.

At the same time the bishop said he had never advocated disestablishment, nor would he. He could not see how they could wisely or righteously oppose the Welsh demand for disestablishment. He was ready to submit to disestablishment of the church of Wales, as demanded persistently by the representatives of the Welsh people. And by the same rule he would be ready to acquiesce in disestablishment for England as soon as a like demand for English disestablishment would be so made by the representatives of the English constituencies.

CRESPI GALLERY TO BE DISPERSED

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—It is reported that in spite of the Fascia law, which was made to prevent precious works of art from leaving the country, the owner of the famous Crespi collection of pictures, the most important private collection in Milan, has obtained the permission of the government to dispose of his pictures to foreigners. Previous to the dispersal one of the pictures, Correggio's "Nativity," will be presented to the national Brera collection. This picture is valued at one million lire, £40,000.

CANTON OF ZURICH SAVING SCENERY

(Special to the Monitor)

ZURICH, Switzerland—The Swiss, like the Japanese, are waking to the fact that the beauty of their country is one of their chief national assets, and are taking steps to prevent the desecration of their scenery by advertisements and handbills. Already the Canton of Zurich has passed laws designed to secure this object, and it is expected that the other cantons will follow suit before long.

ARRAY OF WARSHIPS AT SPITHEAD TO BE OVER 30 MILES LONG

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—What will be the largest gathering of warships ever seen will be assembled at Spithead on July 9 in connection with the visit of members of Parliament, who have been invited to inspect the fleet.

Some 200 warships will take part in the muster, including the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh battle squadrons, the second and sixth cruiser squadrons, together with destroyers, submarines, etc. The vessels will be moored in six lines between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, the total length of the lines exceeding 30 miles. The fourth battle squadron, it may be mentioned, is the Mediterranean squadron, which will leave Gibraltar for the review and take part in the subsequent maneuvers.

Among the vessels present will be the three super-dreadnoughts Orion, Monarch, and Thunderer, each carrying the newly introduced 13.5 inch guns. These will also be carried by the battle cruiser Lion, which has the distinction of being the fastest armored vessel in the world. It is understood that hydroplanes will circle about the fleet in the same way as at the recent royal review at Weymouth, and it is hoped that it will be possible for the parliamentary visitors, who will arrive on a liner, to see the whole fleet weigh anchor and put out to sea prior to taking part in the naval maneuvers.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS CARRYING MAILS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—An innovation has recently been made in the postal department by which Zeppelin airships are used to carry mails on their cruises between Baden Baden, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf and Darmstadt. The post cards are stamped with the "imperial aerial post" stamp which is double the cost of an ordinary one. They are collected from a special office, stamped on board the ship, and, on landing, a specially appointed clerk posts them to their destination from an ordinary postoffice.

At present the aerial post is a whim, being a novelty, and the stamps are eagerly sought by philatelists. If, however, as is predicted, the service is to become of practical use, the price will have to be lowered and the stability of the dirigibles to be above reproach.

Herr Euler, Germany's first aeroplane pilot, is now establishing an aerial post for cards. They are stamped with the imperial stamp and bear the impress of the Euler biplane "Yellow Dog." The service is to be carried out daily from Frankfurt—where the Euler flying school is situated—to Darmstadt.

CALCUTTA TO REMAIN FIRST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at the Calcutta dinner Sir Montagu Turner, formerly president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and an additional member of the viceroy's council, said that the prosperity of Calcutta would remain unaffected by the transfer of the capital to Delhi, for it would remain as before the premier city of India. Whatever injury was done would, as Lord Curzon had pointed out, be to the government of India and not to Calcutta. He concluded by urging that a special loan should be raised for the preparation of the new capital, so that they might see to what extent the sum actually required was in excess of the optimistic estimates of the viceroy.

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THE HOME FORUM

HOWTH INTERESTING AND PICTURESQUE

ONE of the pleasant ways of spending a fine day in the vicinity of Dublin is to go for a picnic party to Howth Head, which is both a promontory and a peninsula, occupying the north side of Dublin and joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus half a mile wide. Howth hill, which is situated on the outer and wider part of the peninsula, is two miles in length and one and a half in breadth, rising 563 feet above the sea level. The town of Howth is about nine miles from Dublin and can be reached by train and electric tram.

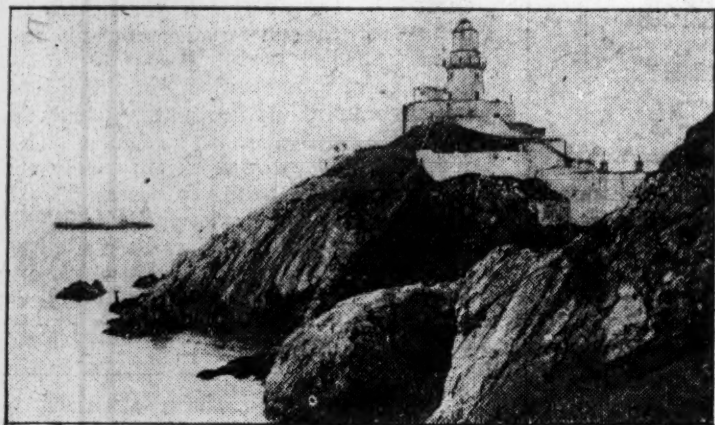
Visits can be repeated with pleasure at different times, for it is quite hard to decide when to visit: the early summer, midsummer or autumn is the most beautiful.

Every facility for reaching the top of the hill has been accomplished during the past few years, as the tram company have run a special line to the very top. Not long ago, when one wished to have full benefit of the exquisite view, it had to be earned by a long and not climb. At the present you can run up in a very comfortable tram and can vary the return by taking the foot path which runs round the hill to its base, stopping half way at "the little tin hut" for refreshments, including delicious homemade bread, and then continue the walk.

In early summer the hill is ablaze with yellow gorse, and that, with the emerald green of the grass, makes a platform to stand on that is equal in beauty to the scene stretching as far as the eye can reach, of bright blue sky and sea seemingly blending in the distance in one, with a coastline of yellow sand on one side, making a perfect panorama of both form and color.

Time slips by very quickly watching the varying light and shade, the yachts and the white-winged seagulls soaring over the water, the puffs diving and keeping up a constant talk on the rocks. Then, suddenly, one is reminded of the time by the speck in the distance (which grows rapidly larger) of the Irish mail making her way to Kingstown harbor.

In autumn the hill is covered with heather in different shades of color. Although the blue of the summer is perfect, walking in the purple heather in late autumn, with a strong wind blowing, a gray sky over all and green waves dashing up against the rocks, with the "white ladies" in the distance, makes a picture of grandeur that is not easily forgotten. Another interesting feature of Howth



(Copyright by Lawrence, Dublin)
BAILEY LIGHTHOUSE, HOWTH, NEAR DUBLIN, IRELAND

is the Bailey lighthouse on the south angle of the hill. It can be seen from 17 miles away in clear weather. Provided a permit has been obtained, the keeper is always willing to show any one over it.

Before the time that Kingstown harbor was built, Howth's picturesque little harbor was the chief packet station and landing place in this part of Ireland, but it is difficult to get into with the wind or tide contrary. At least a yachting party found it so. We started from here one morning at 10:30 with the intention of sailing to Kingstown across the bay. After rocking about outside Howth for

a couple of hours, we finally reached Kingstown harbor about 4 o'clock. The fleet was lying outside, but the wind would not allow of our getting near it, and at times there was a dead calm.

After much perseverance we again reached within a short distance of Howth, but nothing would induce the yacht to enter the harbor, so some of the party were rowed in a tiny boat off to the bathing stage, and happily caught the last train for Dublin. The others stayed on board and brought the yacht in in the early hours of the morning, after a scanty breakfast of the remains of yesterday's lunch.

Character and Reputation.

THERE are few people who do not know the difference between character and reputation. A man's real inward habits and mental condition form his character. This will work out to the surface in some degree, and in some persons much more than in others. But the appearance which a man presents to the world, the outward exhibition, gives him his reputation. A man's character is his reality. It is the acting and moving force of his being. Reputation is the impression which he has made upon other men; it is their thought of him. Our character is always in ourselves, but our reputation is in others.—Henry Ward Beecher.

"Now I See"

How should they know or feel
They are in darkness?

But, oh, the miracle!
If a redeemer came,
Laid fingers on their eyes—
One touch, and what a world,
New born in loveliness!

What a dark world—who knows?
Ours to inhabit is!
One touch, and what a strange
Glory might burst on us,
What a hid universe!

Do we sport carelessly,
Blindly upon the verge
Of an Apocalypse?
—Israel Zangwill.

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

THERE is to be seen in the Boston Public Garden an especially interesting tree among the many, for indeed all trees are interesting, and individual, almost, as folks. This one is the ginkgo tree of China and Japan, a species of which only the Salisburia is now extant. The name means "silver apricot" in Japanese and another name of the tree is maiden hair tree, from the peculiar fan shape of the leaves which resemble in form, though they are so much larger and heavier, the maiden hair fern. It is said that this tree does not mature for 40 years, when its blossoms are first seen. Its fruit is an edible nut much used for food in China. Is it not pleasantly appropriate, then, that the dainty fern which has not only a name of youth but is associated with this thought from its delicacy and grace, should lend its title to a tree that draws out its period of minority for 40 years, and does not till then become really grown up enough to wear a crown of flowers?

A casual round of the garden shows many specimens of tree life, and even with the humblest acquaintance is well worth making, from the melancholic willows that weep over the tiny pond to the sturdy beech near the Charles street entrance which hangs out its deeply red bronze foliage like revolutionary flags to pronounce it an insurgent among the green insignia of the other trees. This is perhaps a copper beech, so called, according to the books, for its crimson-purple foliage.

To watch the trees develop from early spring is an experience full of surprises. Some people do not even know that the maple blossoms with a most exquisite fine wrought blossom which might draw seekers far afield if it sprang from the ground and was perhaps of differentiated hues. For the maple blossom is all of one color, a delicate early green, calyx and corolla, stamen and pistil. But the maple seed with its dainty aeroplane shape is of course familiar, since it helps to carpet the ground where our eyes are more often directed than up to the flowering branches.

Some one brought for inspection lately a most gorgeous specimen of the dragon fly, a thing so perfectly fashioned that it was believed at first an example of the jeweler's art. Each of the four wings with its iridescent veins was perfect, a crystalline kind of lace, except that the term crystal is too coarse for the shimmering texture of these four wings, fragile as flower petals or as the magic carvings

The American constitution is, so far as I can see, the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.—William E. Gladstone.

of the frost. The body is slim, long and of a polished brown that looks like costly enamel, only more costly; and there are vivid touches of green about the head and joints—one wonders why. There is only Emerson's explanation, perhaps:

"If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse for being."

And yet the reasons which the wise folk discover for beauty are of a wonderful charm, too. The flower fragrance is a message by wireless to the bees, and their colors further advertise their wares. The coloring of many birds is protective and perhaps, too, the marvelous brilliancy of plumage, marking the various species each from each, is to enable friends to

know each other afar. Is there any thing more thrilling than to watch a sliz black-winged thing at rest on a bough, among the leaves, to listen for his whistle a moment, and then as he suddenly darts, to catch the flashing red on his wings! Why is that flaming scarlet there? The crow, poor fellow, goes always in his sober suit. Perhaps he refused to learn his lesson of melody and must wear his decent black until he has learned to sing. And to this rambling scribed, hinting the various pleasures of an outdoors stroll, let there be added a note gleaned from a friend from across seas as she set a deep flushing peony in place on her coat: "The Germans call these peasant roses."

SIMPLE TASKS HONORED

ONE aim of the Camp Fire Girls Association is to give girls who otherwise lead lonely lives with little incentive to make the most of themselves, a feeling that there is something they may strive for and something worthy in their daily service to the world. Writing in Today's Magazine of the elective honors awarded to members, Dr. Gulick says these honors consist of attainments with reference to home work, nature lore, patriotism and business; those things which make for greater efficiency in daily life, and aid in the appreciation of the beauties of nature by more perfect understanding, the strengthening of character. . . . Actual camp life offers excellent opportunities for advancement but is in no sense compulsory.

A girl working in a factory or department store, and walking to and from her work, is thus given an honor for the number of miles covered. A stenographer presenting a difficult and exceptionally well done piece of work in connection with the daily routine of the

office in which she is employed, wins an honor, by which much of the sense of drudgery is removed from the monotonous task of the office. Girls residing in small towns and in the country have excellent opportunities for winning honors as the seemingly dull duties of the day are accomplished. "Can, pickle or preserve at least two products—two quarts canned, two quarts pickled and the same amount preserved"; "carry on an experimental garden, making note of cost and results"; "know and describe any 15 trees"; "identify and describe 20 wild flowers"; and much more lore of the nature to be gained nowhere else but in the country—these things are awarded honors and counted toward promotion. One young girl living in Connecticut established a free lunch counter for birds this past winter, thus gaining double honor, first, for having established the feeding shelf for the hungry birds, and, secondly, by taking advantage of the opportunity given for the study of the different kinds of birds who patronized the lunch counter. A member of another camp planted a box of bulbs for a window box, which she watered and cared for for many weeks, receiving double pleasure if not double honors; she had the joy of the blossoms and the satisfaction gained in the winning of an honor.

God blesses still the generous thought
And still the fitting word He speeds,
And Truth at His requiring taught,
He quickens into deeds. —Whittier.

Newspapers

THE first newspaper, if it may so be called, was the Acta Diurna, of Rome, posted publicly in the city from the time of Julius Caesar to the fall of the empire, 476 A. D., writes a foreign correspondent. The first printed was in China, 382 A. D. From 1447 small printed sheets were issued in Germany and Venice, in which last city the accounts of events of public interest, written and termed Notizie Scritte, were shown for the price of a gazetta, a small coin, from which the name gazette is derived.

The first serial appeared in Antwerp in 1605, the first daily at Frankfurt in 1615 (this paper is still in existence), and the first English newspaper in London in 1622. The first American paper was the Boston News Letter, 1704.

The total number of newspapers published in the world is estimated at 47,000, of which 17,000 are printed in the United States and Canada. The total yearly issue is 9,481,010,000.

The number of papers issued by different countries is as follows:
Great Britain 2500, Germany 6000, France 4200, Japan 500, Italy 1000, Austria-Hungary 2200, Asia (exclusive of Japan) 1000, Spain 1150, Russia 800, Australia 800, Greece 100, Switzerland 450, Holland 300, Belgium 800, all others 1000.

The largest circulation is that of Lloyd's Weekly News (1,300,000); that of the Petit Journal, Paris, (950,000) is the second in size.

The preparatory school and the college lay the basis of the power and the satisfaction with which in after years the work of life will be discharged.—Thomas Starr King.

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LET HIM SERVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMONG the many contradictory theories as to what constitutes success in life that most commonly entertained is portrayed in the parable of the rich man whose material possessions had increased to such an extent that he had not room wherein to bestow his fruits and goods. But a clearer and higher view of success inspired the poet who wrote:

"Not all who seem to fail have failed indeed.
What though the seed be cast by the wayside
And the birds take it—yet the birds are fed."

No one will deny that the birds must be fed, but there are few who are willing that the seed they sow shall be devoted to that humble purpose. Rather do they desire to accomplish larger things in life and to reap from their sowing a harvest of an hundred fold whose garnering will enable them to say to themselves, "Take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry."

From this material view spring all those false beliefs which seem to make life a partial or complete failure and to render null and void the divine decree by which man is given "Dominion over . . . all the earth."

The substance of those wonderful lessons taught by the Master in the Syrian hills and practically exemplified in his own daily life was that man's true life is one of service, and in this service the work of the man of one talent is equally as important as that of him who has received ten talents.

All accounts are balanced by divine justice according to the rule which ordains that "unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall he be required"; but he that is faithful over a few things is given the same reward that is bestowed upon him who has been entrusted with the larger tasks. Diligent use of resources and opportunities is possible for every one, and in this way alone is earned the benediction, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The psalmist says that "the Lord

hath pleasure in the prosperity of his servants," and this joy of the Lord is shared by man when he "seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good" (Science and Health, p. 518). Jesus had at his command all the resources of the material world and he used them freely whenever they were needed in forwarding the divine purpose to which his life was consecrated; but he used them always as a lord and master and to show the supremacy of Spirit over matter.

This mental attitude has characterized all those who have been leaders in the progress of the world. If wealth came to them as the legitimate reward for faithful service in the interest of humanity, it has never been used for selfish ends but only for the advancement of the cause which had been the ideal of their existence.

Material wealth is a dangerous possession for any one whose thought has not

been lifted above the false belief of pleasure in matter which so often leads to the abuse of the power wealth confers. But when once this purer atmosphere of Spirit has been attained it brings the apprehension of man's true being as sustained by that Mind which was in Christ Jesus, and which is sufficient for every human need.

Entrance to this kingdom of God is won by persistent self-denial and loving service, and even the cup of cold water offered to the humblest of earth's pilgrims, if given in obedience to divine law, becomes a glorified service for Him who said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Reversal of the evidence before the material senses gives the true standard of a successful life, and this is found in the Master's words to his disciples, "Whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

BUSINESS LETTERS AND LITERATURE

BUSINESS letters as a branch of literature—of belles lettres, be it said—is a novelty described in a recent article in a New York paper, where the efforts of a college youth to bring the literary transactions of a large business office up to a standard of efficiency are recorded. It is known that in every department of business the effort today is to get truly efficient service from people who have been content to give slipshod work and thus do themselves as well as their employers injustice; for there is nothing that will run one down at the heel mentally and temperamentally faster than a conscious indulgence of laziness, content with doing less than one's level best.

In the case noted here the first thing was to revise the form letters, those letters which are labeled A, B, C, etc., and sent out to answer a certain class of inquiry. All the hackneyed phrases

so wearisomely familiar to all who have business dealings pro or con—as debtor or creditor, in other words—were thrown aside and new ones invented, which would state in crisp, fresh terms exactly what was wanted to be said. Some literary ability, no doubt, went into the composition of these, for the immediate increase in business was distinctly felt. Recipients were interested, in other words, by some quality of that same interest which in any popular author is what makes his grip on his constituency. The youth from college, no doubt, found the handling of business correspondence with an artistic animus a truly interesting thing, the more so, perhaps, because it was so hard to do. Originally sown broadcast through the mails by this enterprising youth had the same effect as the artful advertisement always has. It caught attention and stimulated interest and prospective patrons were thus predisposed to remember the writers of that breezy letter when need arose.

Another piece of this young man's work was to teach the stenographers of the rank and file how to spell. This was the harder task by far, but he appears to have roused ambition enough to carry his point, and the employer stood back of him, ready, he said, to pay as much as any one would for improved service. This private school of commercial correspondence proved in every way a success, and the method is recommended to any business house where a large output of letters carries the tone and atmosphere of the business house far afield.

The ideals of the Chinese have always been for scholarship rather than for war, for mental rather than for physical accomplishment, and the hero-tales told to children show ambitious youth arriving at prodigious learning, and consequently high office in the state, after many years of incredible labor and self-denial.

Society is still divided into the four ancient classes: scholars, from whom all officials are chosen; farmers, artisans and laborers, merchants. Yet it is possible for a clever boy of any class to become a scholar and enter the government service, and there are many instances of poor parents scrimping and starving to keep a gifted son at his long and severe studies until he can pass the final examinations, become a mandarin or office holder and begin to reward his family.—Century.

Lady Visitor—That new girl of yours seems very nice and quiet.
Mistress—Yes, she's very quiet. She doesn't even disturb the dust when she's cleaning the room.—Chicago Journal.

Today's Puzzle

CONCEALED ABODES

1. He was delightful, though utterly selfish.
2. Colonel Walter is a fine shot, elderly man though he is.
3. There is much latent good in that man.
4. You must cast leniency aside and be stern in this case.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Gaiter.

Happy those early days when I
Shrined in my angel-infancy!
Before I understood this place . . .
Or taught my soul to fancy aught
But a white celestial thought;
When on some gilded cloud or flower
My gazing soul would dwell an hour
And in those weaker glories spy
Some shadows of eternity.
—Henry Vaughan (1650).

GLIMPSE AT PALISADES

THE Palisades of the Hudson at Fort Lee are 300 feet high, says a description in the New York Sun, which continues:

From here north the Palisades rise with varying but steadily increasing elevations to reach their greatest height, 547 feet north of Alpine, near their northern end. They do not run along in a plumb straight line, but they recede here and there in coves, and here and there the line advances to form, looked at from along the shore north or south, what seem like great bold headlands.

All along from the face of the Palisades, the sheer cliffs rising in various heights above it, springs a bank of stone and earth that, with varying widths here and there and at varying slopes and angles, runs down to the river. This slope is tree clad with various forest

growths; and it is littered with stone fragments ranging in size from pieces that could be picked up to great, square, irregular shaped masses weighing many tons, fallen from the cliffs above. From the upper edge of this slope the sheer face of the Palisades rises vertically here and there along 50 feet, 100 feet, 200 feet in height; at a point beyond Alpine, where the Palisades are highest, the rock face comes down perpendicularly almost to the level of the river. But all along, as you walk the park, you see those cliffs rising near you everywhere, and always impressive and wonderful.

"A Panel Set Between"

As I went up the narrow way—
Betwixt two towering walls of gray,
I caught a glimpse of God's blue sky.
Along the low horizon line
A flock of birds in sweeping flight:
The bough of a tree just budding green,
And a floating cloudlet silver white.
All this a panel set between
Two towering walls, on God's blue sky.
—Julia Neely Finch, in Harpers Magazine.

To go faster than God wills is to go otherwise than God wills, and an unrest is sure.—P. T. Foran.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, July 6, 1912

The Business Situation

ALTHOUGH not every line of business is producing results entirely satisfactory to those engaged in it, there is little room for pessimism anywhere. Now that the party conventions are over and commercial interests know what to expect so far as platform promises and declarations are concerned, business should continue to make gains during the remaining six months of the year. This could hardly be expected in former presidential years. But conditions are different now. It has been shown during the last year that no disturbing influences were of sufficient importance to retard commercial expansion which has steadily taken place. Naturally it may be assumed that, whichever of the great parties is successful next November, business will not be materially affected. There may be some disturbance, particularly in view of possible tariff readjustments, but these can hardly have more than a temporary effect at the most. The great fundamental influence is the crops. Political changes cannot destroy the harvests. If the crops are anywhere near a normal yield this year there is reason to believe that next year will witness greater prosperity than this country ever before has enjoyed. Other nations throughout the world will participate in this prosperity, for the countries of the world are becoming more interdependent as the years go by. The fact that the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year just ended was the greatest ever recorded illustrates this tendency. The United States is not only the greatest exporter of agricultural products, but is equally an exporter of manufactured commodities.

It looks very much as if the railroads were not yet through with the many serious problems they have been called upon to solve. If the crops are as large as indicated traffic in the fall will be heavier than can be well handled. There is likely to be a scarcity of cars and congestion at the terminals of very serious proportions. It would be well if shippers of merchandise were to make whatever plans they can to relieve the strain during the crop-moving season. This would be an advantage to themselves as well as to the railway companies. Surplus equipment of the railroads is all but wiped out now. Merchandise traffic is about as heavy as can be hauled efficiently and profitably. With the additional tonnage which the crops will produce there is reason to believe that the railroads will not be equal to the situation unless some concerted action is taken to relieve them. Many new cars and locomotives have been ordered within recent months and will be available for use in the fall; yet if the present volume of traffic continues, plus the crops, the equipment will hardly be adequate. This tells the story of a great volume of general business, but it is none the less a situation full of difficulties for the transportation companies.

Over Forty Millions in Precious Stones

THE year 1910 continues to hold precedence of all others in American history for the value of its importations of precious stones, but 1906 and 1907 were not, and now 1912 is not, far behind it. The figures for the four years are: 1906, \$40,217,542; 1907, \$41,112,371; 1910, \$44,885,057; 1912, in round figures, \$41,000,000. This sum is reached by taking the value of the gems received through the port of New York for the fiscal year ending on June 30, namely, \$39,445,289. It is estimated that of the total importations of gems received in the United States annually 95 per cent are brought in through the port of New York. This would make the total approximately as stated. Within four years, therefore, and within the four years that have been remarkable for widespread popular protest against the high cost of living, over \$167,000,000 has been spent by this country in the purchase abroad of luxuries in the form of precious stones.

Not all of these stones are immediately absorbed by the American consumer. It would not be true to say that the people of the United States, in any sense, purchased abroad \$167,000,000 worth of gems in the last four years. What is true is, that those who deal in those articles have felt justified in the last four years in adding stones to this value to the stocks on hand. They would not do so, it may be presumed, unless the home demand for them justified their investments.

It is notable that the importation of rough diamonds is increasing, which means that the diamond-cutting industry is growing in the United States. Already the diamond cutters of this country are taking rank with the best abroad. This means a great saving to diamond importers, because while there is a duty of 10 per cent on cut diamonds the rough diamonds are admitted free. Diamonds of the finest quality are demanded by the American trade. The statement of a New York importer, just returned from Europe, to the effect that he had never before experienced such difficulty in obtaining diamonds "suitable for the American market," would lead to the inference that "gems of purest ray serene" are becoming less plentiful.

Other gems than diamonds contribute very materially toward swelling the volume of this interesting commerce. Pearls, for instance, are constantly advancing in favor, as they are becoming more rare. The immense collections of beautiful pearls in India revealed in late years, and especially through the recent durbar, have not relieved the market in the least, because the owners will part with them only at top prices. They have reason for this in the seeming exhaustion of many of the former sources of supply and the rapid depletion of others. Taste for precious stones and pearls, as for the finer tapestries, paintings and other so-called luxuries, has grown in the United States during recent years apparently in proportion to the advance in the cost of those things that are classified as necessities. Economists can only point to the fact and comment upon it; they do not explain it.

ADULTS are entirely qualified to say whether the new style of Fourth is quieter than the old, but they are hardly competent as witnesses when it comes to comparing the two kinds of fun.

IT MAY not be altogether without interest in this campaign that the old home of President Taft has been sold for a good round figure, everything considered

American Socialism

LOOKING forward to the presidential campaign now under way, leaders of the socialistic movement in the United States during the past three years have been wont to claim that the party vote in 1912 would show a marked gain over 1908. As the time for voting draws near it is admitted by not a few socialists that these prophecies are hardly likely to be realized. And this despite admitted gains of late, especially in academic circles and among intellectuals to whom the theory of collectivism makes an ethical appeal at a time when individualism, as such, has few defenders.

Two obstacles stand in the way of such gains at the polls as had been hoped for and predicted. First, there is the provision made for expression of progressive opinions and convictions by the Baltimore convention's platform and nominee. If, in addition to this, Mr. Roosevelt should run on a progressive platform, there are many persons, who might otherwise vote the socialist ticket, who will no doubt cast a ballot for either Roosevelt or Wilson. Much of the socialist vote in 1908 was a registering of radical protest rather than adhesion to socialism as such.

The second obstacle to such a vote as socialists had hoped for in November is the internal strife that has followed emergence of syndicalism in the United States. A referendum, now under way, will determine which faction of the party is to control it in the near future. If the conservative wing which controlled the recent Indianapolis convention wins, it will mean that political action is the policy to be continued. If the direct-action policy, defeated at Indianapolis, wins, then a process of disintegration of the party will go on, as the effort to substitute other and more aboriginal and forceful methods of attaining class ends are brought into conflict with law and American social traditions. At any rate, until this internal controversy is closed, defenders of the present social regime and leaders of the historic American parties (and any soon to be set up) need not be unduly concerned. In America, as in Great Britain, the labor movement, on its political and institutional sides, is now faced with issues of its own demanding wisest handling by men of conscience and reason if wreckage of the cause is not to follow. Pending a verdict by this constituency as between revolution and evolution, other elements of the American electorate are freer to go their own way making choice between various shadings of progressive policy; for there seems to be no nominally conservative party in the field today.

In Champlain's Memory

AS NATURAL pendants to adequate celebration of Champlain's discovery of the lake that now bears his name and of territory adjacent thereto along the Canadian border, there have been dedications of Champlain monuments at Crown Point and at Plattsburg, N. Y., this week. At Crown Point Vermont and New York joined in opening a memorial lighthouse, the first to be erected in this country that perpetuates the memory of a man, but not the last we venture to predict. For there is something symbolically fine in such a tribute to a pioneer like Champlain. Affixed to the lighthouse is the Rodin bronze "La France," placed there in May by an eminent delegation of French publicists and men of letters headed by M. Hanotaux.

It was inevitable, as both the United States and Canada passed out of pioneer stages of their careers and attained a measure of civilization enabling their historians and public men to take a view of national beginnings unbiased by racial and religious prejudices, that the valor and audacity of the French explorers of the continent should get adequate recognition. Francis Parkman, working in this field, was a long way ahead of his time, but he did incalculable service, that is not duly appreciated even now, by his research and by his admirable chronicles. As the domination of American thought and political ideals by distinctly British and mainly Protestant standards of judgment is challenged by more cosmopolitan tests, very likely it will come to pass oftener than in the past that men of the race and religion of Champlain will have such public recognition as has just been given to him generations after his death.

An interesting feature of a recent discussion of British imperial needs by a great London journal was its appeal for adequate use by British authors of the rich material that is found in the dramatic and picturesque evolution of the colonies; and Parkman's seizure two generations ago on the history of early Canada and the New England colonies as a battleground of French and British ideals, was cited by the Times as a model worthy of imitation by all would-be historians. But, as we have already said, Parkman also is a worthy model for his countrymen; and the first signs of public agreement with him are in these Champlain memorials just dedicated.

THERE is fossil evidence to show, so it is said, that Cuba was once connected with the mainland, but it will require evidence of an entirely different nature to show that it should again be connected with the mainland any more than it is at present.

ALL city and suburban dwellers disposed to be observant are familiar with the case of the vacant lot that remains vacant and continues to increase constantly in value by reason of the improvements made around it. The fact that this lot remains vacant does not always militate seriously against the surrounding improved property, although its unimproved condition may militate generally against the progress of the entire community in which it is situated. The worst that can be said against it, and this is enough, is that it is becoming valuable to its owner not through any efforts he has put forth, but through the efforts put forth by others, and that by being vacant and continuing to be parasitic it enables its owner to evade his share of responsibility to the common weal. When it has reached a valuation satisfactory to its owner he sells it and profits by increment that is unearned and that should, by right, be shared among his neighbors, to whose energy and enterprise its increase in value is due.

But there is something very much worse than the unearned-increment-earning vacant lot. This is the lot in a good and growing neighborhood occupied by a building that is a positive drawback to its surroundings and yet, so to speak, fattening upon these surroundings. Under the present taxation system all communities are forced to submit to imposition of this kind. The St. Louis Times seems to think that the city in which it is published is peculiarly burdened in this particular. Worthless, or nearly worthless, houses,

Land Tax and City Improvement

it says, are left on lots by landowners until, by reason of improvements around them, the highest possible price may be obtained for their sites. "That is to say," according to our contemporary, "the owners of the land wait for others to create greater wealth for them—for the unearned increment to reach the highest possible point."

There is no question that this practise injures the neighborhood and the community, no matter where it may be and no matter how profitable for the landowner; nor is there any question that a remedy for it would be found, swiftly and surely, in a system of taxation based upon land values rather than on improvements. It should be made unprofitable for anybody to hold land in speculation, to hold it against improvements to be made by others, to cling to it in the hope that its owner may reap where others have sown. If all land were compelled to share equitably in taxation, regardless of improvements, there would be fewer parasitic holdings and vastly more and better improvements.

THOSE who think of the construction of the Panama canal as something final and who watch the gradual dwindling of the canal labor with a tinge of regret, may be comforted by the reflections of others who look upon the big ditch as a mere beginning. What conveys the idea of finality is the magnitude of the work; what shows the work to be a starting point is the stupendous outlook it has opened. As a matter of fact, the beginning goes still farther back, back to the source of all the Latin-American activities of the United States, to the grapple with Spain. For the real starting point was made in Havana. The constructive work, not merely the construction work, done by the civilian heroes of that war for the redemption of the "Pearl of the Antilles" meant the foundation for yet greater work. One is so apt to forget that the triumph of the Panama canal came to the Americans not through their engineering superiority but through their moral force, through that power of cleanness which they made their motive power. It was this power that had first been tried in Cuba and has since been applied not only to Panama, but to an enterprise which, in the depth of the South American jungle, had defied human skill and human endurance for many years before the advent of the trained American: the Madeira-Mamore railroad. The short distance of the road is an index neither to its importance nor to its difficulties. The latter are substantially the same as the ones overcome on the isthmus and the former is curiously related to the canal, inasmuch as it really makes the canal a competitor. It connects two immense stretches of navigable rivers and makes available a waterway that reaches clear to the eastern slopes of the Andes, to within a short distance of the Pacific ocean, a gap that is being rapidly bridged over by the new railroads that are reaching inland through Bolivia and southern Peru.

Were it not a moral certainty that the training acquired laboriously in Cuba, on the isthmus, in inner South America, can never be lost, it would suffice to point to the events of recent months that have brought the imperative necessity of making another Havana or Panama of the Ecuadorian port of Guayaquil, for the protection of the canal traffic as for the future of one of the most important feeders of the new waterway. That harbor improvements in an increasing number of tropical American ports, some of them yet to be lifted from their obscurity, will precede the opening of the canal, is as certain as the circumstance that in every one of them municipal improvement, sanitary and otherwise, will go hand in hand with the building of wharves and lighthouses. And as is being made clear in the case of Guayaquil, it is to the satisfaction of the Panama canal authorities, if not altogether under their surveillance, that the work must be done. What finer outlook than that for the graduates from the big ditch?

THE United States treasury statement for the fiscal year of 1911-12 shows an excess of receipts over disbursements of \$36,335,830, or a surplus approximately \$20,000,000 larger than was anticipated last winter, and only \$11,000,000 below the figures for 1910-11 when many economies and a new source of revenue, the corporation income tax, had lessened expenditures and increased the income. The exhibit, everything considered, is a very satisfactory one. It reflects wholesome industrial and commercial conditions, while the excess of revenue is not sufficient to invite or warrant extravagant appropriations. There is, of course, an annual and an inevitable increase in the cost of government, with an occasional, but infrequent, recession from high-water-mark expenditures. In the last seven years the appropriations have run up from \$489,241,000 to \$654,804,000. The latter figures were lower than those for the year 1909-10 by several millions, but the reduction in expenditures was due, as already stated, to various economies inaugurated in the early months of the Taft administration.

There must be very largely increased income for the present year if at its close a surplus equal to that just recorded may be shown, for the expenditures will be very much greater, the compromise pension bill alone adding \$30,000,000 to the government's annual obligations. The Democratic House has not been as economical as it was expected to be, but some of its ventures toward increased expenditure have been curbed by a Republican Senate. It is, of course, among the probabilities that the next Senate may be of the same political complexion as the present House, and that the next House will remain unchanged. In such an event the Democrats will have to assume greater responsibility for administration than they do at present, and, even though there may be no change in the presidency, this responsibility will doubtless make them more conservative in expenditures. The prediction is made for them, and not unreasonably, that they will proceed without delay, if given the power, to scale down the tariff schedules; but they have already given reasonable assurance of an intention to provide an income tax law to make good any deficit that may be thereby created. What they may or may not do, however, is largely conjectural and contingent. The definite point of present consideration is that under President Taft's administration a large deficit has given place to a handsome surplus. Speaking for the present, this should be satisfying to the country; taking care of the future is another matter.

STATEMENT going the rounds of the press to the effect that Chicago has 5262 lawyers would seem to demand qualification. The proper way to put it would be to say that Chicago has 5262 persons who are classed as lawyers. It probably has fewer who practise law.

Panama a Training School

Government Cost and Treasury Surplus